HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
·BRANDY·
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,215—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 4 p.m.				
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6526
9th ,,	ORIENTAL	5834	.....	.....
16th ,,	ARABIA	7303	MACEDONIA	10512
23rd ,,	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
29th ,,	BENGAL	4351	MONGOLIA	9505
6th Aug	PERSIA	7911	.....	.....
13th ,,	VICTORIA	6521	EGYPT	7913
20th ,,	ARABIA	7901	.....	.....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep,	BALLARAT	4899	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5834	MOLDAVIA	9506
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6521	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6923	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12.30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st June, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,659	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,695	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 22nd July, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	1,216	20th July 1904
† VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	22nd July ,,
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	29th Aug ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 433, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,583	27th July 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd July, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 29th June.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th July, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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Calcutta.

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TO ALGIERS AND DUNKIRK,

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PASSENGERS.

S. S. "HAVRAISE," 4,717 Tons, will SAIL for above PORTS about the end of July. Has splendid accommodation for FIRST CLASS passengers, Cabins on deck. Electric light, French Cuisine and wine free.
Fare, Rupees 400 per adult.
Apply to
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Agents.
Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation a Vapeur, 22nd June, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,583	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 315 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken in Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS	FOR CONFECTIONER

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO
AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together ; in the same trench their bodies were laid ; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust ; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory ? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured" ? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me ;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza an Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable ? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS ; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar :—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter :—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara :—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr. :—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway :—It is really a trying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

ITHACA CLOCKS WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.
DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

TRY ! TRY !! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th, to MONDAY, the 18th proximo, both days inclusive,

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1904, for the SUPPLY of POSITIVE METERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Dy. Executive Engineer, Water Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 168, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th June, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.
Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

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CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS,

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on appication.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	" 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS.....	400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS.—Out of date, uneconomical Electric Light and Power Installation are undertaken for reconstruction. Economical output guaranteed. Dynamo or Motors re-wired or new armatures supplied. Electric measuring and testing instruments, repaired.—Co. JOST & Co. Electrical Works, Apollo Street Bombay, Established 1882.

WANTED a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, acquainted with Spinning and Carding Work, for an Up-country Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No, "1066 J" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

HOME CURED CUMBERLAND HAMS, Finest WILTSHIRE VICTORIA BRAND BACON, and Delicious DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, all at 14 Annas Pound.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

TO BE LET, 3RD FLOORS in Green Street, 2ND FLOOR in Tamarind Lane, for Office or Residence. Apply BATLIBOI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

WEST AND CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission, Agents undertake the following work:—Stevedoring, Tea Agencies, Procuring and Supplying of Good Materials and Provision of all kinds, House and Land Agencies.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay."

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

FINANCIAL.—Advances made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Carriages, Life Policy, etc. without removal.—S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co, Financial Agents and General Merchants, 18, Bank St. Fort, Bombay.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, Bombay Presidency. THE ORIGINAL FIRM supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Caste Goanese and Mohammedan Servants, Cooks, Butlers, Ayahs and Nurses etc., for the Mofussil and abroad. Only A.-1 and healthy Servants recommended after exhaustive enquiries into their antecedents. Patronized by the Army, Navy, leading Clubs. Fee Rs. 4 each. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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Day to day loans	2 3-4	per cent =	+ 7-8
7 day market loans	3 1-8	per cent =	+ 7-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 200,000.

METALS.

Iron Corrugated Sheets £9-17-6.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-9 value.

WHEAT—

Club No. 1 29 J.-J. nominal	Firmer.
White Delhi 28 J.-J. done.	
White Karachi 27 A.-S. nominal	
Red Karachi 26 1-2 A.-S. nominal	

SAPESEED—

Brown 30 1-4 J.-J. sellers quiet

COTTON—

Cotton in New York, 7.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,610 000.

Freight Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 8-6 value.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 6·22 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed steady.

June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·00	5·94	5·77
+10	+10	+9
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·45	5·30	5·24
+8	+8	+8
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·21	5·20	5·20
+8	+8	+8

Receipts at U. S. Ports	2,000
Do. last year	4,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	12·25 + 20
Futures, month of July	10·14 + 19
Do. do. December	9·10 + 16

In New Orleans—

Spot	11 + 1-8
Futures, month of Sept.	9·31 + 14
Do. do. Dec.	9·49 + 13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 27th June, 1904 :—

Cotton	4,80 bales.
Wheat	10,00 cwts.
Linseed	14,39 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	10,46 "
Gingellyseed	1,63 "
Poppyseed	2,95 "
Groundnuts	81 "
Castorseed	6,893 "
Rice	1,569 "
Myrabolams	819 "
Cottonseed	361 "
Mowrasseed	713 "
Gram	1,749 "
Joowar	2,910 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T......1s. 3 31-32d.

Bank Demand.....1s. 4d

Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight U. A. 1s. 4 5-32d to 1-8

Do	6	do	do 1s. 4 1-4 to 7-32d.
French Francs	8	do	do 169 3-4
Marks	8	do	do 138
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do 187 1-2
Japan	30	do	do 148 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98-2
1st Settlement 30th June ...	98-1
2nd do. 1st August	97-12

Money Market Tone.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras do 21st May	5	do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 9	to 5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 15 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 6 6	
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 8 6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady		
Ready	5 7 0	
Castorseed—Tone quiet		
Ready	20 8 0	

WHEAT.—Tone.

Pissi 91 per cent. ...	Rs 27
Club, No. 1	Rs 27 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	do 7,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·01	5·98	5·81
+4	+4	+4
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·48	5·31	5·25
+3	+1	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.
5·22	5·21	5·21
+1	+1	+1

COTTON.—Market dull, with a limited enquiry from mills. Official quotations are not posted.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowngoors	...
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90
3 percent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 5 16
Bar Silver	26 1-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 18th June, as compared with the statement of the 25th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 18, Rs.	June 25. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,04,552	44,41,775
Public Deposits at Branches	28,68,236	32,07,965
Other Deposits	6,25,34,883	6,04,33,147
Post Bills	10,340	10,247
Sundries	19,54,524	20,13,1 9
Rs...	9,02,72,535	9,15,66,309
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,12,57,715	1,12,39,295
Other authorised Securities	14,30,340	14,30,340
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	71,09,327	66,77,720
Loans do. do. do.	1,20,18, 0	1,19 9,0 0
Bills discounted and purchased	3,01, 6,2 8	3,02,05,8 0
Bond Stock	3,52,2 8	3,52,293
Stamps and Stationery	3,59 1	3,27 7
Balances with other Banks	7,05,4 3	5,10,1 6
Sundries	3,71,4 8	8,81,7 4
Cash	2,72 00,166	2,10,4 ,682
Rs.	9,02,72,535	9,15,66,309

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22th June, 1904, as compared with the statement of 14th June, 1904 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 14. Rs. A. P.	June 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,51,50,000 0 0	1,51 50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,51,218 13 7	1,80,09 163 14 4
Other Deposits, &c	8,05,84,631 3 9	9,00,8 ,0 1 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,17,857 11 5	6,17,.00 14 9
Sundries	20,29 626 14 9	30,89,631 9 0
Rs...	14, 1,63,324 11 6	14,42,96,705 7 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,14,00,387 14 7	1,10,10,611 14 7
Other Authorised Investments	66,18,305 4 8	20,98,636 4 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,18,83,113 12 10	2,93,81,090 13 1
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,63,79,550 7 4	1,65,01,412 2 10
Bills discounted, &c	2,97,10 091 5 0	2,,4,22,007 7 2
Balance with other Banks	7,98,4 7 11 6	5,7 ,515 7 6
Bullion		
Dead Stock	18,25 697 9 2	18,28,1 3 9 11
Stamps	11,5 4 10 7	11,287 3 6
Sundries	8 55 926 8 5	8,83,923 0 9
	9,90,5 ,955 1 1	9,15,04,4 9 0 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,71 79,747 15 8	2,62,51,151 2 8
Do. at Branches	1,89,77 691 10 9	2,12,,8 10 4 10
Rs...	14,51,63,334 11 6	14,42 96,705 7 3

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,99,9 4	Decrease
Do. at Branches	6, 2,142	Do.
Other Deposits	5,1 ,770	Increase
Post Bills	2,70, 49	Decrease
ASSETS.	Rs	
Bank's Investments	5 9,574	Increase
Loans	14,32,021	Decrease
Accounts o Credit	1,22,112	Increase
Mercantile Bill	12 8,984	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	9, 5,9 6	Decrease
Cash at Branches	22,56,011	Increase

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HESLOP—June 7, at Hadham Lodge, Darjiling, the wife of S. Heslop, of Beerbhoom House, Asansol, of a son.

DEATH.

FARLAM—June 13, at Port Blair, Jonah Hall Farlam, aged 60 years and 5 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m., Sun sets, 6h. 41m., High water, 0-33a. Low water, 5-31m., 6-28a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Football, Cooperage.

REQUIEM MASS.—The friends and relatives of J. F. Simoens are informed that there will be a "Requiem Mass" said for the repose of the soul of his late dearest son, Cæsar, at the Church of our Lady of Glory, Mazagon on Thursday the 30th instant, at 7 a. m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5·30 p. m. Paper to be read :—"The Origin, Growth and Decay of Literature, The Laws concerning its Protection and the Influence of Literature on Human Civilisation and Progress," by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, regarding the death of Janmahomed Pao aged thirty-five years. The deceased had been a mendicant and had no fixed place of residence. He had been of unsound mind for the last several years. His body was found floating in the Mustan Tank on Monday by a municipal sweeper who informed the police. The latter had the body removed from the water. There were no marks of violence on the body. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased's body was found in the Mustan Tank, but how he came by his death there was no evidence to show.

BREACH OF ROAD REGULATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas Inspector Coxen charged Fakrudin Mahomedali, a Borah, with leading a funeral procession along Queen's Road within prohibited hours, to wit, between four and eight o'clock in the evening Mr. Acworth, solicitor, who appeared for the accused urged that the Police regulation relating to funeral processions was not sufficiently known among the people and that it was necessary to give a wider publicity to it than it now had. Mr. Coxen said the police did not wish to be hard on the accused. It would be sufficient to give the accused a warning only. The Magistrate warned and discharged the accused.

THEFT FROM A MENDICANT LEPER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Inspector Paterson charged Noormahomed Nabibux, a Mahomedan, with the theft of Rs. 17 in cash and a copper vessel of the value of Re. 1, the property of one Gurkia, a leper. The evidence showed that the complainant who is a leper and a beggar, was sitting on the footpath in front of the Elphinstone High School on Monday when the accused came near him and picked up a packet containing complainant's money and also a copper vessel, which were lying near him. He then ran away but was arrested by a policeman doing duty at the corner of the Esplanade Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted five previous convictions against him. The Magistrate sentenced the man to undergo nine months rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate Inspector Jebb charged Gaian Antone and James Symon, both Native Christians, with house-breaking and theft of four pieces of wearing apparel belonging to one Vayanka Vanni Luchhanon, a Marirasi residing at Agripada. The evidence showed that the complainant locked his room on Monday morning, and went out. When he returned at noon, he found the lock on the door had been tampered with. On entering the place he discovered the theft. He questioned the first accused who lived in the same house, but not receiving a satisfactory explanation from him made a report to the police. The Police traced the clothing to a Marwaree with whom they were pledged by the two accused. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SUICIDE OF A PARSI.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, held an inquest relative to the death of Merwanji Dossabhoy, a Parsi, aged forty-five years, residing at Modikhana, Fort. The evidence showed that the deceased was formerly a clerk in the Bombay Bank for seventeen years. He left that post about seven years ago as he suffered from physical debility, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon Merwanji left home to go to his sister's house as he usually did. When he returned in the evening he complained of twitching sensation in his chest and laid himself down. Shortly afterwards he became unconscious and under medical advice was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. It was ascertained on examination at the Hospital that the deceased had been suffering from prussic acid poisoning. He died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of suicide,

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—At the Byculla Station yesterday morning, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Ismail Abdoola, a Mahomedan aged about thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased was a resident of Malegaon where about four days ago he was engaged by a butcher to go in charge of a waggon containing sheep to Bombay. The master also travelled to Bombay by the same train, but in a different waggon. The train arrived at the Kurla station on Monday afternoon and after it had been drawn up on one of the sidings of the yard the deceased alighted from the waggon and began to cross the lines. Presently a local train came up and before he could get clear of the line, the engine struck him and knocked him off the permanent way. He received a wound on the back of his head and several other abrasions on the body. He was placed in a local train and brought to Bombay where he died. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE SALE OF "COZY CORNER."

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday the suit brought by Mr. Hormusjee Noshirvanjee Vakil against Syed Sirdar Alikhan, to recover Rs. 7,000, the amount of a monthly instalment which was due by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of the sale of plaintiff's bungalow at Malabar Hill, called Cozy Corner, for the sum of Rs. 2,87,901. Plaintiff also claimed to recover Rs. 3,270 due in respect of his right to have a mortgage of the furniture, carriages, and horses belonging to the two hotels, Watson's and Watson's Annexe. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant, His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 10,270, with interest and costs.

SUIT FOR WINES AND SPIRITS SUPPLIED.

Samuel Fitz and Co., Limited, sued Syed Sirdar Alikhan before the same Judge to recover monies due for wines and spirits and other goods supplied to the defendant. The amount found due was Rs. 6,022-9-0, and at the last adjustment the defendant had agreed to pay 9 per cent. interest. Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. His Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff's for Rs. 6,022-9-0 with interest at 9 per cent. from 1st November 1903 till judgment. Costs and further interest on judgement till payment.

THESE are topsy-turvy times in which we live. The great things are so cheap, the small so dear. In another month we shall be able to get the "Times" for twopence-farthing, writes a home paper, at this very moment you can be married in America for a guinea, which includes a clergyman and a (real) gold ring. Yet this week an orchid—Odontoglossum crispum Cooksonise—sold for 650 guineas a collection of seventy-eight actually averaging 67 guineas apiece. As a fact the explanation is simple. There are plenty of wives and copies of the "Times," but only two of the 650-guinea orchids. What a lucky thing that if newspapers and wives are necessaries, orchids certainly aren't!

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday.

THE MURDER OF A BORAH.

Abdul Husen, a Memon, was charged with committing the murder of a Borah named Jivaji Nathubhai on the 28th March last in a place called Lakri Bazar. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown. Mr. Davar, with Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. T. G. Dawson, foreman.

Mr. J. A. Lord	Mr. J. E. Addyman
Mr. Dadabhai K. Kateli	Mr. J. R. Tickell
Mr. W. H. Brady	Mr. S. M. McCausland
Mr. J. Latimer	Mr. Jethabhai Walji

Mr. Scott, in opening the case to the jury, said the accused was a Cutchi Memon who was charged with committing the murder of Jivaji Nathubhai a Borah Mahomedan. Very likely the jurors have heard of the considerable commotion existing amongst the Mahomedans in the Bazar on the day in question in consequence of its being the Monorum day, on which the taboots were immersed. The Cutchi Mahomedans belonged to the Sunni section, while the Borah Mahomedans belonged to the Shia, and by reason of their sectional differences these two were likely to come in conflict. It was on the Friday of that week and in the quarter inhabited by the Borahs in which the accused had a wood stall in Lakri Bazar. It adjoined Chima Butcher Street and Khara Talao Street. About one or two o'clock in the afternoon, the accused and a fakir named Sheikh Dadu and a coolie were in the wood depot. Accused was sharpening a pen with a knife, the coolie was attending to his work, and the fakir was doing nothing. While the occupants were engaged in this way the deceased ran in from Chima Butcher Street and ran into the lane between the wood-stacks. He was seen by the accused, who was whetting the pen with the knife. The coolie saw the accused stab Jivaji with the knife in the neck, and in the abdomen. Jivaji got free from the accused, ran into Khara Talao Street, and went to a police chowkey, from whence he was taken to the Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, where he died in the night from loss of blood and shock. At the end of the lane, there was a house, and from an upper storey looking in to the lane there were two Borah Mahomedans at the window, who saw the accused commit the assault on Jivaji. Before accused could be confronted and identified, Jivaji died, but his dying deposition was recorded, which would be proved before the jury in due course.

Evidence was then called for the Crown.

Pestonji D. Shroff, a plan maker, and Superintendent C. Stanford, of the Police, were examined about the locality in which the crime took place, Pandu Yesu, a wood-cutter, was then called. He said he was in the accused's employment for two days during the last Mohorrum. He had not worked with him before that. He splitted wood for the accused. On the last Taboot day he was in the depot when the Borah was struck by the accused with a penknife. Then the Boran and the accused went out of the depot by the near entrance. He was standing in the depot at the time and looking on. Looking out into the lane he saw the fight between the two. They were holding each other's hands and struggling. They were outside the depot in the lane when the blow in the neck was given. When the accused came back, he had put on other clothes than those he had been wearing at the time of the occurrence. Accused told him to close the depot and said "Don't tell anyone what has happened." He paid witness four annas as he had paid him on the previous day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said, accused had been sitting on a wood-stack mending his pencil. Witness heard the shouting as if in a fight a short time before the Borah entered who ran past the witness. As soon as the Borah approached the accused, the latter got up, and stabbed him with the knife in the neck. The Boran bled much from the wound. The Borah ran towards the place, where the fakir was seated. Accused followed him. Witness did not tell his brother that a Borah had been to see him about this occurrence. He did not tell the Coroner that he had informed his brother about a Boran having seen him in the afternoon. If it was stated in the deposition before the Coroner it was a mistake. If it was taken down by the Corner that deceased came walking into the shop to buy fuel, it was a mistake.

Abdulali Alibhai, a Borah, gave evidence in support of the statement he had made before the Magistrate, and said he had seen the accused three times on that day between twelve o'clock noon and two in the afternoon. On the third occasion he saw the accused running away. In cross-examination, witness was asked questions about his appearances in the Police Court, and convictions. Some of these he admitted with reluctance, whilst he denied the truth of the others entirely.

Yusufali Sulemanji, another Borah, deposed to seeing two persons struggling together in the lane, one of whom was the accused, and the other a Borah. The Borah came in his direction, and went to the Police Station in Doctor Street.

The Court then adjourned till this morning.

DAMAGES CLAIMED BY A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the High Court yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee further heard the suit brought by Keshavjee Issur against the G. I. P. Railway Company to recover Rs. 53,933 as compensation for injury sustained by him while travelling on the defendant's railway. Mr Davar, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff, a muccadum to several mill companies and a cotton merchant, was that, on the 30th March 1903, he was a passenger by the Cooria passenger train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p. m. to Sion station. Upon arrival at Sion the compartment in which he was seated was allowed to overshoot the platform, and was drawn up opposite to the foot of a slope at the end. Owing to the insufficient lighting of the station in alighting from the carriage, he lost his balance and fell, sustaining injuries of a serious nature. He claimed Rs. 50,000 as compensation, and Rs 3,933 for medical and other expenses. For the defendants it was denied that the compartment overshot the platform. The plaintiff safely alighted at the platform and proceeded to walk down the slope with a view to cross the line and go out from the station to his carriage on the Sion Causeway. In walking down the slope, he met with the fall by which he was injured. There was abundant light to enable the plaintiff to see. If the plaintiff fell and was injured, it was owing to his own carelessness and negligence.

His lordship had called for a statement of entries in the plaintiff's cash-book showing the payments made for tolls to bring his carriage as far as the overbridge. The defendants had alleged that the plaintiff's carriage never came on the overbridge, but always remained at the causeway, and that the plaintiff used to cross the railway line to save the toll, and went by a foot-path to the Sion Causeway. It was in the foot-path that his foot slipped and he fell.

Mr. Strangman produced a statement of entries in the plaintiff's cook regarding toll paid by him at the Sion Causeway at the Cooria toll office, to show that he was paying tolls at both the toll offices.

Mr. Robertson objected to the statement going in as it would open a large vista of enquiry, and trusted his lordship would not allow it to go in. It was a statement prepared not from the plaintiff's books, but from the books of some other person.

Goverdhandas Rowjee the plaintiff's mehta, said he lived in his (mehta's) house. In March 1903, he sometimes went with the plaintiff to and from the railway station. His master had a carriage, with one horse on which two annas toll was paid. Toll was paid both ways. Witness was examined at great length as to the statement of entries of payment of tolls produced in Court. Witness said a carriage was lent by his master to a friend and the friend paid the toll on it. Witness produced the diary of the payment of tolls kept by one Mowjee.

Govind Rama a males in the plaintiff's employ was next examined. He said he sometimes attended his master's gharry and sometimes his bullock reckla. He drove the reckla. His master got out of the reckla at the foot of the overbridge. Mowjee and witness's master never came together. The toll was paid by his master, and sometimes by Goverdhan. On the day when the accident happened, witness had brought the gharry, which was stopped on the overbridge.

Mahadu Saroop, a coachman in the service of the plaintiff, said he had left his employ ten or twelve days before the day of the accident, and had gone to his native country. When he drove his master to the station, the carriage used to be taken to the overbridge. On the way back, the carriage was taken to the overbridge.

The Court adjourned at this stage.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE report of the Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the half-year ended 31st December last, which was submitted to a meeting of the shareholders in London on the 17th inst. states :—The Company's share of the surplus profits of its own line for the half-year represented, when the accounts were closed, Rs. 1,35,197, and of this sum Rs. 1,35,000 has been withdrawn from India, realising net £11,032. 3s. 4s. The Directors now recommend the payment of a dividend in July next, from surplus profits, of three shillings per £100 on the consolidated stock, which will require £11,325. 9s. 0d. The difference will be met by the unlivided balance from the previous half-year and sundry outstandings recovered in India, still to be remitted. This payment will make, with the guaranteed interest then due, a total distribution to the proprietors in July next of £2. 13s. per cent. as compared with £2. 12s. per cent. in July last, whilst the total return in respect of the year 1903 will have amounted to £3. 6s. 6d. per cent. as against £3. 3s. 0d. for 1902.

The Directors record with deep sorrow the death, on the 25th May, after a long illness, of their highly esteemed colleague and valued friend, General Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C., who had been a member of the Board for nearly twenty years, and whose wide knowledge of India, combined with shrewd judgment and tact, rendered his advice and assistance in the administration of the Company's affairs of great and constant value.

Colonel Sargeaunt, R.E., and Mr. Wilde retire from the Board by rotation at this meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election by the proprietors. Mr. A. F. Wallace, having to the great regret of his colleagues, felt compelled by the pressure of other duties, to resign the seat at the Board which he had held since January, 1898, the Directors have elected in his place his partner, Mr. J. Annan Bryce, whose extensive acquaintance with the trade of Bombay and of India generally will make him a valuable member of the Board. The Directors have elected Sir Walter R. Lawrence, K.C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service and Private Secretary to the Viceroy, to fill the seat at the Board rendered vacant by the death of General Keatinge. Mr. Harris, Auditor, retires by rotation, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election by the proprietors.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PURCHASE OF THE LINE.

In their 95th report, submitted to the proprietors in June last the Directors stated that they had formally submitted for the Secretary of State's consideration two alternative courses for the continuation or reconstruction of the Company, after the expiration in 1905 of the first fifty years of its contract with Government, 'with the suggestion that, in the event of purchase the Company should be allowed the option of receiving payment in India 3 per cent. Stock." The letter dated 24th April, 1903, in which these "alternative courses" were so submitted, is, with the Secretary of State's replies, dated 10th July and 11th May last, now appended for the proprietors' information. From the latest of these replies the Proprietors will learn that the Secretary of State is "unable to accept "either of the alternative schemes proposed" for his consideration, and that, while intimating his "present intention" to purchase the Company's line in 1905, in "accordance with the terms of the existing contract," Mr. Secretary Brodrick "is unable at present to make any statement" as to the mode of payment for the line when its purchase by the State is effected. This intimation reserves the right of the Secretary of State in the event of purchase to pay for the line by means of an annuity and it becomes essential, in the view of the Directors that every possible step shall be promptly taken to protect the rights and interests of the proprietors by securing a final judicial decision as to the basis on which any such annuity should be calculated. When submitting their 76th report, in December last, to the proprietors, the Directors were hoping for the co-operation of the Secretary of State in a reference of this matter to the House of Lords as the highest Court, in view to a decision being obtained in advance of the time when the Company's property is liable to purchase. Mr. Secretary Brodrick, however, informed the Board in a letter dated 10th February last, a copy of which (and of the Board's letter dated 23rd October 1903 to which it replies) is also appended that in view of the judicial decisions given in the Chancery Division and the Appeal Court and acted upon in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway settlement, as the time has not yet arrived for deciding whether the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway shall be purchased in 1905 nor whether, in the event of purchase, the price shall be commuted into an annuity, it does not appear to him to be reasonable that he should be asked to assist the Company as the present time to call in question a judicial decision which has already been given by two Courts, and on which action has been taken. In these circumstances the Board, who regard the avoidance of unnecessary delay in bringing the points requiring final decision before the House of Lords as a matter of the first importance in the interests of the proprietors, feel bound to act upon the advice of the Counsel consulted (Mr. Haldane, K.C., and Mr. Cartmell), and are taking steps to initiate the legal proceedings recommended by them, with a view to secure the proper interpretation of the provisions of the contract with the Secretary of State, relating to those points.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

July
Saturday 2nd—Eastern Telegraph C. C, home ground.
Sunday 3rd—Young Hindu C.C., home ground.
Saturday 9th—Y. M. C. A. C. C, home ground.
Sunday 10th—Elphinstone C. C, home ground.
Saturday 16th—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, home ground.
Sunday 17th—St. Xavier's Col. Gymkhana, home ground.
Saturday 23rd—Bombay Custom's C. C. home ground.
Sunday 24th—Imperial C. C, home ground.
Saturday 30th—Parel Gymkhana, home ground.
August
Saturday 6th—B. B and C. I. Railway C. C, home ground.
Saturday 13th—Hindu Gymkhana, out ground.
Sunday 14th—Liberal C. C (Esplanade) home ground.
Saturday 20th—Bombay Gymkhana, home ground.
Sunday 21st—R. I. Indiana C. C, home ground.
Saturday 27th—Wilson College Gymkhana home ground.
Sunday 28th—Parsi Gymkhana, out ground.
September
Saturday 3rd—Y. M. C. A. C. C, home ground.
Saturday 10th—Parsi Gymkhana, (Return) home ground
Sunday 11th—New Shivaji C. C, home ground.
Saturday 17th—Bombay Gymkhana, out ground
Saturday 24th—Municipal C. C, home ground
Sunday 25th—Baronet C. C, home ground

WILSON COLLEGE vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Monday.

WILSON COLLEGE C. C.

Mr Stevenson, b Tamboowala	22
Mr Alcock, b Ali	0
Mr Ratnagur, C Somji Tamboowala	29
Mr Devinny, b Mullaji	0
Mr D'Souza, b Mullaji	0
Mr Desai, b Tamboowala	4
Mr Shaik, b Tamboowala	0
Mr Cumana, b Tamboowala	0
Mr Bharucha, not out Tamboowala	0
Mr Guykandi, b Mullaji	0
Mr Manger, c Mullaji	0
Extras	9
Total	64

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

Mr C M Ali, b Stevenson	5
Mr Daood Nensi, l b w, b D Souza	19
Mr Abs, c & b Stevenson	21
Mr Tamboowala, b Stevenson	11
Mr Mullaji, b Stevenson	0
Mr R M Somji, b & b D. Souza	32
Mr M A Karesai, b Stevenson	5
Mr M M Ali, b Stevenson	0
Mr Peer Mahomed, b D Souza	2
Mr Alibha, b Stevenson	0
Mr H C Tyabji, not out	0
Extras	18
Total	113

THE latest news of the Klondyke output is contained in a Reuter message dated Victoria (B.C.), June 3. Gold dust valued at "millions of dollars" is reported to be arriving from the creeks, and the yield is said to exceed last season's. Nearly six years have elapsed since Sir James Grant excited the dinner guests at the Savoy by telling them that "in the bar-rooms of Klondyke jars were filled with gold, because when a man wanted whisky he handed over his bag, from which was taken a pinch of gold dust, which was put into the jar." Since then "the magnetic North" has had some rude shocks, but its future is well worth watching.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Tuesday :—Pressure has risen generally except in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley and the North East Peninsula where it shows a tendency to fall. A shallow depression is shown to-day over the South West Bengal and the adjacent districts where pressure is in considerable defect. The usual low pressure area in North West India is lying over the North West Frontier Provinces or further north than usual. Rain has decreased on the West Coast and increased on the Burma Coast. Showers have fallen in North East India, East Central Provinces and the Deccan. Tavoy has received 6 1-2 inches, Mergui, Akyab, Ratnagiri and Diamond Island 2 1-2 ; Patna, and Gaya two ; Moulmein, Toungoo, Silchar, Goa, and Sambalpur, 1 1-2 inches; Moderately heavy rain is probable on the Burma Coast during the next 24 hours and fair general showers in North East India, Orissa and East of the Central Provinces. Light to moderate rain is likely on the West Coast, showers in the Deccan and the interior of Burma. Weather continues fine in North-West and Central India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Omravati, Captain Duncan, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with 1,500 tons of rice reports having experienced strong monsoon and high sea. The B I S N Co's steamer Ismailia, Captain A. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Rangoon met with variable monsoon with heavy rain squalls. The steamer Dagfred, Captain O. Milberg, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, encountered strong southerly wind and strong sea to within 15 miles south of Bombay and met with strong currents setting south.

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500 Do.	"	" 5 " ...	2,500
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1904.

THE WAR.

IT is easy to understand the dejection and bewilderment prevalent at St. Petersburg. The unhappiness of the people is intensified by the reticence of the authorities to publish facts and the dishonesty of the journals which issue mis-statements. The veteran, Tolstoi, has lost patience, loyalty having long gone to the winds, and his address to his countrymen will not have any good effect. Ascribing the war to the cause he does is absurd, but his appeal to the people not to go to the front—if it should slip through the hands of the censor and reach those people—will do much towards bringing about the internal trouble which Russia has been anxious to avert. Within the last week the Russians have suffered another defeat; within the next few days a further reverse will have to be added to the list. It appeared probable, some days ago, that Admiral Skrydloff's energy—energy superior to that of his predecessors—would have had the effect of checking the Japanese naval monopoly of victory. But such was not to be the case. To all appearances the Admiral now in command at Port Arthur is no more capable than the others. He is distinctly reprehensible for the loss of his ships. He had no right whatever to steam out of Port Arthur without making sure of his retreat. He does not seem to have taken ordinary precautions, or to have taken the trouble to ascertain even approximately the state of the tide. Consequently the Russian ships were again delivered into the hands of the enemy. A battle-ship was sunk, another battle-ship and two cruisers put out of action and damage was done to other smaller craft. On land a great battle is undoubtedly imminent, if indeed, it has not already begun. The armies of Generals Kuroki and Oku have now joined, but for the time being they have ceased to advance. They are, however, facing an immense army under General Kuropatkin. According to Reuter, at least thrice the number of troops engaged in previous battles are now prepared to fight and the proximity of the rainy season renders a great battle absolutely inevitable. The Russians, twenty-four hours ago, were misled into the belief that General Oku was withdrawing and had abandoned his intended junction with General Kuroki. The "Times" military contributor, commenting on the sudden and unexpected developments of Japanese generalship, the other day observed that the principle of a double objective, holding an army in perpetual doubt as to the enemy's intentions has never been quite so well or so continually employed as by Yamagata and his successors. They use it on the strategic theatre and they use it on the battlefield, reserving the power of always altering their plans according to the situation and dispositions of the foe. Whether Meckel taught them this stroke or whether they evolved it for themselves, it would be interesting to learn. It has certainly puzzled the Russians as completely as it did the Chinese; it caused both to endeavour to guard everything and consequently to be everywhere weak. The next few days will show whether they have profited by past experience.

THE PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, late Director-General of Statistics in this country, read a paper the other day before the Society of Arts on the Economic and Industrial Progress and Condition of India. As we might expect, he disclaimed connection with either party of critics of Indian systems of administration. One of these parties, to use the essayist's words, declares solemnly that everything is for the best in India, that the world has never seen such an admirable administrative system before, that no other nation could have done anything like it, that the results must commend themselves alike to gods and men, that India is always prosperous as the outcome of just and well-ordered government, except at intervals, when cosmic forces intervene to devastate the land with draught and famine. The other party comprehensively denounces the whole system in principle and practice, in the mass and in detail, alleges that the country makes no progress, that it cannot make any, under such an administrative system, that it is slowly starved and bled year by year and that the ravages of famine—which ought to be prevented if the Government did its duty intelligently or handed the business over to some other agency—merely aggravate the insidious work of the Government or, indeed, are the consequences of that work. Mr. O'Conor gives allegiance to neither party. He merely stated the impressions of Indian economic conditions acquired during a prolonged period of service in offices which gave him the best opportunities for acquiring information first hand and of measuring and assessing its value and for considering what were the measures that might be adopted by the State and by the public for the promotion of commerce and industry. We must allow Mr. O'Conor's claims to be an independent and impartial observer, who looks at his subject in the clear, dry light of reason unobscured by the mist and dust raised by prejudice and passion and who is not given either to unqualified adulation or to the delivery of brawling judgments. He finds something to say for both parties; but the conclusion his long experience brought him to is this: that India has made very great progress and much of it is due to the really splendid work of the administration; there is no doubt that India is still an extremely backward country in comparison with western nations, that in many respects the conditions are still quite rudimentary, that this backwardness is due to various causes, for the existence of most of which the State is not directly responsible and is not due to administrative crimes; but that the conditions might be considerably modified and improved by administrative measures which should be brought into operation.

Avoiding controversial topics and declining to criticise the Government of India from the point of view of those who make it their business to formulate all sorts of absurd and untenable charges against "a Government whose integrity of propose, whose desire for the good of the people cannot be candidly impeached." Mr. O'Conor expressed a doubt whether the agrarian policy of the Government is the best at the present day. He does not consider it a satisfactory defence of the policy to compare the assessment of the land to-day with the assessment in the days of our predecessors. Opinions such as this expressed by officials of Mr. O'Conor's standing are calculated to produce a good effect. Mr. O'Conor is not a man with a grievance or with an axe to grind. He had no other object in view in the preparation of his paper than to present the actual facts of Indian administration before his hearers, and when he asserts that the Government ought to arrange to let the cultivator live and thrive, not take from him the competition rent of a private landlord, we may take it that the implication of the expression is not idly introduced. He denies that we are so very moderate as we should like to be believed merely because we do not take so much as was squeezed from the cultivators by rulers and governors who were highly esteemed, if they did a man the favour of allowing him to live. Mr. O'Conor might have dilated on the subject to advantage and have given us the benefit of his views as to the manner in which he believes Government could arrange to let the cultivator not only live but thrive. But Mr. O'Conor offered very little in the way of constructive criticism. He might perhaps have suggested improvements in the methods now being adopted with a view to taking the cultivator out of the hands of the money-lender. Of the present efforts, he fears, that even if they have the fullest effect, they will not materially improve the cultivator's position until a larger share of the produce of the soil is left in his hands and he is protected against enhanced assessment by Government officials and against enhanced rents by private landlords. He believes that the reduction of the land revenue by twenty-five or thirty per cent, if the reduction be secured to the profit of the cultivator, would be of far more value in the improvement of the class who constitute the bulk of the population and who contribute most largely to the finances of the State. Doubtless he is right.

On the subject of the Home Charges, Mr. O'Conor had something to say to his hearers. He condemned as extravagant nonsense the statement that the sum drawn by the Secretary of State, which must be met by the Indian taxpayer, is treated as "tribute" and that the remittence of this sum, now about eighteen and a half million sterling annually is a cruel drain on the resources of India. At the same time he was bound to admit that the greatest care should be exercised to restrict the growth of these charges, for the same reason that it is better to raise an internal loan than to resort to the foreign money lender; the unremitting attention of Government should be given to the prevention of an undue increase of what, after all, is certainly a burden in the expenditure abroad of taxes raised in India. If India were able to raise money internally for capital expenditure and not subject to a European administration, if her officials spent their lives in the country, the charges would be greatly reduced and the excess of exports over imports, which is now a prominent feature of Indian trade, would disappear. But in respect to that portion of the charges which represents payment for which there is no direct equivalent in materials supplied, it should be recognised that the equivalent has been or is being given in services rendered, services which have made and make it possible for India to carry on the industrial pursuits of life in peace and security. Mr. O'Conor does not put the fact too strongly when he avers that without the Home Charges, India would not have made any progress at all, for she would not have had either the capital or the trained intelligence which has been applied in the service of the country or the army which has guarded its frontiers. India is a debtor country—one of the many debtor countries of the world which are obliged to draw upon foreign resources in capital and labour. For these she must pay, but she obtains good value for the money and that she could not do but for those who guard her interests in the west and who administer the funds known as the Home Charges to the best possible advantage.

BRITISH AND GERMAN COAL IN FRANCE.

CONSUL-GENERAL HEARN throws some interesting light on the insignificance of the direct import trade from the United Kingdom to Havre. Colliers, he says, enter the port in hundreds, as well as British shipping coming from and going to the four quarters of the globe; but of general merchandise brought to and left at Harve from the United Kingdom, there seems to be very little. Many articles, it is unsatisfactory to learn from Mr. Hearn, which were wont to be looked upon as essentially British, now appear to come chiefly from elsewhere. Perhaps the article of import which attracts as much attention as any at the present time is coal. The principal source, of supply in 1903 was, of course, the United Kingdom, the imports from which, however, fell off by 45,865 tons. German competition was in a small measure responsible for this falling off in the importation of the British product, the German imports increasing by 15,550 tons. The amount of coal imported from the United Kingdom was 636,763 tons, of coke 8,836 tons and of patent fuel 2,332 tons. The amount of coal imported from Germany via Rotterdam was 27,626 tons, of coke nil and of patent fuel 4,649 tons. It will thus be seen that competition with the United Kingdom is not, as yet, worthy of the name; but should German coal be pushed as other products from that country have and the importation continue to increase in the same proportion as at present, we may possibly see some competition between British and German coal owners in the future. As Germany, however, does not produce higher grades of coal, the better grades of British coal have nothing to fear. The German coal, it is interesting to learn, is not equal in quality to the same grades of Cardiff coal, and, to make it marketable, it has to be put through a great deal of washing and screening before it leaves the pit's mouth. At the present time the Germans are selling their coal at about one shilling cheaper than Cardiff coal of a slightly lower grade. The German Syndicate appoints sole agents for the sale of its coal in the various towns and districts so that there is no competition among themselves and they have a direct interest in pushing that coal in preference to any other.

HINDU CRICKET.

One of the most pleasing features in the present cricket season is the improved form shown by Hindu cricketers in every department of the game. We have before this strongly advocated the claims of the Hindus to recognition at the hands of European cricketers and it must be regarded as an anomaly that no move has yet been made to recognise the undoubted ability of local Hindu cricketers by arranging an annual match with them on the same lines as the Presidency-Parsee fixtures. The Hindus have worked hard to gain a high position in local cricket and thoroughly deserve to be placed on an equality with the Parsees. Taking their best players all round there is nothing to choose between them and the Parsee crack players; and, if any doubt exists as to the high standard they have attained in the game, we think it will be removed on glancing at the performances of Hindu clubs in local cricket during the past fortnight. Although the season is only a few weeks old, the Hindu clubs have given indisputable proof of their ability to more than hold their own with the strongest Parsee clubs. Last Sunday, for instance, the Young Hindu Cricket Club administered an innings defeat on the Parsee Gymkhana who were strongly represented, Dr. Pavri and Messrs. H. D. Kanga, I. Belgaumwalla, H. Commissariat, M. Sanjana, and J. J. Pocha all being included in the team. On the same day the Friends Union C.C., another rising Hindu Club, defeated the Baronet C.C., by 52 runs, an excellent performance when it is considered that the latter Club is the strongest Parsee Club in Bombay. Last Sunday week the Independent C.C., one of the strongest of the Parsee "Maidan" clubs sustained a defeat by three wickets and 35 runs at the hands of the Hindu Gymkhana. The results of these matches go to show that the Hindus are fairly entitled to have their claims considered and, if we know anything of European sentiment in the matter, we think the time is not far distant when the Hindus will be asked to place a team in the field against the Presidency.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander C. R. Rowsell, sailed yesterday for Rangoon empty.

IN South Africa garnets are got in large quantities as bye-products of the diamond-mining industry and the Bohemian garnet districts are thereby threatened with serious competition.

EARLY in June, the cable steamer Stephan completed the laying of the German duplicate cable between Emden and New York, so that there are now two direct cables available between these two points. A general reduction in the tariff for messages over the new direct cable will shortly be officially published.

OF a great City financier it is with all gravity recorded that as promoter and director he was connected with eighty or ninety companies, "very few of which ever paid a dividend." A sort of glorified edition of the traditional old applewoman who lived on selling vast quantities of apples, on each of which separately she lost money.

LORD CURZON'S allusion at Eton to the number of Etonians who have become Indian Viceroys might have been supplemented by reference to the fact that an almost equally large number have been Christ Church men. The Earl of Dalhousie, the late Lord Elgin—whose son, the Chairman of the War Commission, was also Viceroy—the Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Dufferin are some of these. The present Earl of Elgin and Lord Curzon, on the other hand, are Eton and Balliol men.

ONE who served with Lord Kitchener in Egypt tells the following characteristic anecdote of him in "The Liverpool Daily Post."—During the progress of some construction work in Upper Egypt, the young subaltern in charge had the misfortune to lose some native workmen through the accidental explosion of some cases of dynamite. He telegraphed to Lord Kitchener, then Sirdar: "Regret to report killing of ten labourers by dynamite accident." In a few hours came this laconic despatch: "Do you need any more dynamite?"

A BELGIAN has invented a method of sound-signalling under water. This signalling can be heard at a distance 80 to 100 kilometres (48 to 60 miles,) and it is expected to do much to obviate collisions at sea, or accidents in harbour during foggy weather. It will be possible for two ships to communicate with one another, in a fog, in a snow-storm or when too far apart for the reading of the ordinary ships' code signals. The new invention is shortly to be tried on a line of steamers plying between England and the Continent.

THE Portuguese possession of Macao, which the Chinese were said the other day to be threatening, has never been viewed complacently by China—though the days when Portugal was a Power whose ambitions in the Far East were to be dreaded are now very remote. The Portuguese Dominion has never been allowed to be absolute, and frequently before troubles have arisen through Chinese claims to have refugees handed over by the Governor. Macao is valued by the Portuguese not only as a melancholy remnant of former Empire, but as the scene of the composition of the "Lusiad."

A WHITSUNTIDE FOLK-PLAY IN BAVARIA.

IT was a fortunate chance which turned our steps at Whitsuntide towards Rothenburg and its Volkschauspiel. Every traveller knows the hill towns of Italy, but comparatively few visit the little hill towns of Germany. Hundreds on their way to Nuremberg pass the mouth of the Tauberthal, but few give even a day to the little hill town, some seven miles up the valley, which has preserved untouched up to the present moment all that Nuremberg is rapidly losing. For life has been a standstill in the sixteenth century and it remains the same in outward show as it was in the days when Tilly humbled its pride but forbore to level its walls and towers. Complete and without a breach, they still encircle the little city; bridges still cross its moat, dry now for the most part, but here and there green and stagnant; towers catch the eye on every side; its streets stretch on vistas of gable and oriel up to the market square, with its stately Rathaus, whose lofty spire commands the country for many a league around. Walking its quiet streets, where the dress of to-day looks so strangely out of place, one understands, writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," how strong and dignified a sentiment was civic pride when burghers built such towns as these, and why these little cities, confident in the strength of their walls and of their own good swords, often played so turbulent a part in the history of those stirring times. By night in Rothenburg great lamps are still swung across the streets, the gates are locked and barred, and the watchmen pace the streets till morning. "Die blasen aber nicht mehr," explained our little chamber-maid, who embodies the spirit of progress, and we heard it with mingled feelings. One sleeps sounder, to be sure; but it would be worth while, once in one's life to be wakened by the watchman's horn.

To see Rothenburg aright one should go there at Whitsuntide. Not merely are its steep hill-sides covered with purple lilac and golden laburnum, showing bright against the grey background of wall and tower, but then year by year the little town commemorates its capture by Tilly at the head of the Imperial troops and its narrow escape from destruction at his hands through a deed of truly Teutonic heroism.

The great event of the day is the performance of the "Meistertrunk" in the Kaisersaal of the Rathaus. To see it is to marvel anew at the curious mixture of poetry and prose in the Teutonic mind, for in places the play is moving almost to tears, while at the critical moment it verges on the broadest farce. There is no attempt at scenery; none, indeed, is necessary, for the action is supposed to pass in the very Kaisersaal in which the audience sits. It is early dawn on the 31st October, 1631, in the Council Chamber of the Rathaus. The siege has lasted for many days, the issue is doubtful, and Tilly himself, with an enormous host, is conducting the operations. The aged Burgomeister, Bezold, worn out with anxiety, pours out his hopes and fears in a long monologue, and, overcome with sinister forebodings, allows his grief to overwhelm him. He is aroused by the entrance of Anna Reimer, the daughter of the Cellarer, whose woman's wit ultimately saves the situation, but whose homely talk, though it delights the audience, fails to cheer Bezold. The great bell of the Rathaus is tolled, and the City Council meets. At first it is in favour of surrender, but after hearing the reports of the Swedish general who is holding the city for the Protestant cause it decides to continue the struggle. A picturesque scene follows. During the night a new regiment has been enrolled among the well-born youths of the city, who troop in to take the oath of fidelity and to say farewell to the elders of the city, whose sons are among the number. A finely sung martial chorus is followed by the departure of the gallant lads, and immediately the sound of firing is heard on every side. The streets round the Rathaus are temporarily cleared by the soldiery, and this part of the day's programme is carried out with deafening realism. Above the thunder of the artillery the bell of the neighbouring Jakobskirche at last makes itself heard, and in a momentary lull comes the swell of the organ and the distant chant of the choir, while the Council, deeply moved, commit themselves and their cause to God. With this impressive scene the first act closes.

The second act represents a later hour in the day. The Council is still sitting, but their deliberations are interrupted by news of ill omen. Messenger after messenger comes with news, the cannonade is nearer and louder than before—it is evident that the enemy are at the very gates of the city. Then comes a louder crash, and a messenger, bleeding from his wounds, informs the Council that the magazine in the Klingenthor has blown up, Tilly is expecting reinforcements, the outlook is desperate, and a herald from Tilly is even now at the gates. Last of all comes the ex-Burgomeister Nusch, to inform the Council that on his own responsibility, since Tilly is actually within the gates and the streets are heaped with dead, he has hung out the white flag. As he speaks the firing ceases, the heralds' trumpets are heard, and amid the songs and cheers of his army Tilly strides into the Council Chamber, followed by a princely retinue. The Council plead for terms, but Tilly is immovable. Let them choose by lot four of their number to die by the hangman's hand, or let them all die together. The Burgomeister's niece with her young children fling themselves at his feet, but neither prayers nor tears move him. So far the play has been conceived in the most pathetic vein, but now a lighter element comes in to relieve the strain. Anna Reimer, the Cellarer's daughter, with her mother wit and her store of homely proverbs bethinks herself that it is ill talking with a fasting man, and whispering to her father to fill the great civic tankard with his best wine, she offers it to Tilly as a Willkommtrunk. The great flagon, holding, it is said, thirteen Bavarian pints, is brought in. Tilly drinks, and drinks again; it is passed to and fro among his lords, and comes back still but half empty. "Drink," urges Tilly, "drink, my gentlemen; for shame's sake let not the flagon outwit my seven best captains." All praise the wine, but the flagon, they say, is bottomless. The old Cellarer urges that such wine should be worth its freedom to the city, and Tilly, softened by the excellence the vintage, consents to put the matter to the test of chance. Let the flagon be filled to the brim, and if any of the Council will drain it at a draught the sentence of death shall be remitted and the city shall be spared. "It is impossible," cry Tilly's captains and the councillors together; but the ex-Burgomeister Nusch steps forward and raises the flagon to his lips. The moments pass, and the audience holds its breath. "By G—, he's done it!" cries Tilly as the Burgomeister turns the flagon upside down and staggers into the arms of his fellow-councillors. Men, women, and children, all in the quaint costume of 1631, crowd on to the stage to kiss Tilly's hand, and with a final chorus the play comes to an end.

In the afternoon comes the Festzug, the entry of the Imperial troops and their march through the town to their camp near the ruined Gatzerthurm, destroyed by Tilly in 1631. Incongruously, perhaps the personages of the morning's Schauspiel figure in the procession. The motley throng, with its Croats and gipsies and cut throats of all nations, illustrates well enough the miscellaneous recruiting of the sixteenth century, and there is a hint of the exigencies of war in the bundles of fodder tied to the horses' necks and in the homely camp-kettles and frying-pans which hang outside the baggage waggons. On the camping ground are pitched the soldiers' tents, and the whole town troops out to bivouac with them. Great faggots are brought out from the baggage waggons, fires blaze merrily, the cauldrons begin to bubble, the tired soldiers stretch themselves out on the grass, muskets are stacked, halberds laid to rest, and, looking at the picturesque figures in breastplate and jerkin, one might well believe oneself back in the troublous days of the Thirty Years' War.

From the camp we make our way to a quiet little house under the shadow of the Jakobskirche in which a descendant of the famous Meistertrunker Nusch still lives. Few strangers find their way thither, but to those who do a venerable grey-haired gentleman is proud to show the famous flagon from which the Burgomeister drank his Meistertrunk.

FORTIFYING LIAOYANG.

JAPANESE ARMIES HALTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The detailed report from Admiral Togo of his attack on the Russian fleet shows that, after a steamer had cleared the mines, the Russian fleet steamed out to sea in line of battle.

Suddenly when seven miles from the Japanese fleet they steamed back to their anchorage, but the low tide prevented them re-entering the harbour until Friday.

During Thursday night a Japanese flotilla of destroyers and torpedo-boats attacked the enemy eight times, two Japanese destroyers and three torpedo boats being damaged.

The news of the fresh disaster has not yet been published at St. Petersburg.

Reuter (Liaoyang) says that though Generals Kuroki's and Oku's forces have now joined and are co-operating the advance has been altogether suspended.

Reuter from General Kuroki's head-quarters says that the Russians are mounting heavy guns on the walls of Liaoyang and entrenching the plain to the southward of the City.

The owners of the collier Allerton which was seized by the Russians and taken to Vladivostock have been informed that she is confiscated.

The collier Aggie, seized by the Japanese, has been released.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the only official news of the naval fight is in a despatch from Admiral Witgeft stating that the fleet had gone out and attacked the Japanese but the result was not known.

The Japanese reports however have caused deep dejection mingled with bewilderment owing to six Russian correspondents having reported the Russians were victorious.

LONDON JUNE 28,

A long despatch from General Sakharoff points to gradual Japanese movement along all roads leading to Haicheng and Liaoyang.

A despatch received at Tokio states that after severe fighting on 27th inst. the Takushan army occupied Fenshiuling Pass routing a considerable Russian force.

JAPANESE OCCUPY FENSHUILING.

The following telegram was received by the Japanese Consul, Bombay, yesterday afternoon from his Government :—

A detachment of our Takushan Army, after six hours' severe fighting on the 27th instant, occupied Fenshuiling twenty-three miles north-west of Siuyen. The enemy consisted of five battlions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry with sixteen guns. The enemy fled disorderly towards Tomaching. Our casualties were estimated at one hundred.

Telegrams dated Colombo, June 28 state :—

The steamer Manchuria, which was captured in February by the Japanese, has left Yokohama for the scene of operations at Port Arthur, having on board the foreign officers, newspaper correspondents and members of the Japanese Parliament. This is believed to presage the final assault on Port Arthur.

All the plans have been laid with mathematical precision, every move carefully devised, and every contingency foreseen. Field-Marshal Marquis Yamagata, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, will take command.

FUND FOR RUSSIAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

A circular has been issued relating to a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of Russian soldiers and sailors who may fall in the war. It states that M. de Zinovieff, the Civil Governor of St. Petersburg, has kindly consented to take care that any moneys that may be forwarded for the purpose will be wisely and faithfully applied. The fund will be called "The Russian Soldier and Sailor Orphan and Widow Relief Fund." The honoured name of M. de Zinovieff is ample guarantee that the funds subscribed will reach those who deserve assistance. The circular is signed by Mrs. Ada A. King-Church, Ed. A. Cazalet, President of the Anglo-Russian Literary Society, and Dr. John Pollen, Member of Committee to whose account with Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., any sums subscribed in for this purpose may be sent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COUNT TOLSTOI ON THE WAR.

Violent Denunciation.

"IMMORAL AMBITIONS."

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Count Tolstoi in an extraordinary letter to the "Times" which takes up nine columns, violently assails the Tsar and denounces the war as ascribable of the immoral ambitions of men sitting peacefully in their palaces. He appeals to the people to refuse to go to the front.

In a Bangor newspaper the following criticism of a lady singer appears :—"With her victorious, inexhaustible, rich, clarion voice, used with consummate art, fecund of pathos, of humour, of rallying, raising vigour, and, in short, of all the qualities which the voice of the born master or mistress of song should possess, Miss —has features strong, tender, piquant, and harmonious, and a carriage and build proper to such attributes."

Is the Alake of Abeokuta the important personage the ceremonies attaching to his coming and going lead one to believe, or is he simply one of those petty chiefs who are as common as tramps on the African coasts? queries a home paper. A Liverpool gentleman who knows his dusky Majesty personally declares that the Alake is but a small man even among the native potentates of West Africa. "There are," he says, "chieftains in Nigeria who are to him what King Edward is to a German princeling. At home he wears no cloth of gold, but a simple cotton loin-cloth, and lives in a mud hut with a thatched roof."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KING EDWARD AT KIEL.

Witnesses a Regatta.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The King and the Kaiser this morning visited the ship-building yards and watched the races of the naval boats from the German flagship where the King presented the prizes for the Dover to Heligoland race.

The King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on Baron Richthofen, the Foreign Minister.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

At the banquet at Kiel last evening their Majesties the Kaiser and King Edward in their toasts referred exclusively to yachting and politics were not mentioned.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

A Narrow Majority.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

The attendance of the Unionist members in the Commons to-day, was somewhat better; but a snatch vote on a motion to report progress of the Licensing Bill was defeated by only 38 votes amid the cheers of the Opposition.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Commons subsequently to the debate on the Licensing Bill the Government Majority averaged one hundred.

THE BRITISH AUXILIARY FORCES.

The Report of the Commission.

DISCUSSION BY THE LORDS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Lords last night a discussion took place on the Militia and Volunteer Commission's report.

Lord Donoughmore declared that if we lost command of the sea, the only thing to do was to make peace. He considered that conscription was not necessary.

Lord Lansdowne said he hoped the Government proposals regarding the reorganisation of the Army would be announced before very long. While some of the Commission's proposals seemed to be of a very doubtful character, Mr. Arnold Forster regarded the proposals in reference to the popularity and efficiency of the auxiliaries most valuable and they would probably be accepted at least as a basis for consideration.

THE COMMISSIONER OF EAST AFRICA.

Sir Donald Stewart's Departure.

Sir Donald Stewart leaves Marseilles for Mombasa on the 1st July.

THE POPE AND JAPAN.

Japanese and Religious Liberty.

The Pope has received the coadjutor to the Archbishop of Tokio and expressed his gratification at the complete liberty of the Catholics in Japan.

LORD HARLECH DEAD.

Another Parliamentary Vacancy.

The death is announced of Lord Harlech. This entails a vacancy at Oswestry.

William Richard Ormsby-Gore, his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotululorum of County Leitrim since 1885, was the 2nd Baron Harlech having succeeded his brother in the title in 1876. He had been Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of North Wales since 1885, and North Connaught since 1871. The title is taken from Harlech, Merionethsire, the castle of which was defended by a member of his family in the Wars of the Roses for Henry VI., and for Charles I. by another member Col. Owen. His Lordship was educated at Eton and joined the army retiring as Major of the 13th Light Dragoons. He is succeeded in the title by his son, the Hon. G. R. C. Ormsby-Gore, who has represented the Oswestry Division of Shropshire since 1901. His succession to the peerage now creates a vacancy in this constituency. At the General Election, Mr. Stanley Leighton was returned unopposed, and, on his death, at a by-election held on May 24th, 1901, the figures were :—

Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore (C).....	4,518
Allan Bright (L)	3,430

ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

A TEAM representative of the men belonging to H. M. S. Perseus opposed the Rovers in the Harwood League competition on the Cooperage last evening. Play commenced in fine weather before a large gathering of onlookers and the game proved to be a very interesting one. At the outset an even tendency was witnessed, but soon the naval men asserted themselves and kept the Rovers more or less on the defensive. After a quarter of an hour's play the Rovers attacked, but they were soon driven back by the seamen. They came again and missed a capital chance to score. Once more the sailors set to work and for some time the ball was driven from end to end of the field. Half-time was now approaching and the seamen made several bold attacks. At length shortly before the whistle sounded they broke through the Rovers, defence registering a goal. On resumption, the Rovers made several attempts to equalise, but failed to score. At every critical moment the naval custodian rose to the occasion and saved in admirable fashion. Considerable excitement prevailed at the concluding stages of the game, and a moment before the close a lucky shot by the Rovers equalised the score. Result :—

Perseus	1 goal.
Rovers.....	1 goal.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

REINFORCEMENTS AT GYANTSE.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT NIANI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

News from Gyantse (Tibet) on the 27th states that the entry of General Macdonald, with reinforcements into Gyantse on the 26th, was marked by a severe fight at Niani monastery, six miles out of the Mission Camp. The Mounted Infantry from both the Mission and the advancing reinforcements met the day before, and found the Niani monastery strongly held. They were fired on, and one sepoy was killed.

On the 26th the Tibetans obstinately held the monastery and small villages surrounding it and fought with great ferocity, being ultimately driven out by the 2nd Mounted Infantry, the 40th Pathans and the 23rd Pioneers, assisted by some shell-fire. Lieutenant Turnbull performed a gallant act in carrying a wounded sepoy into safety under heavy fire.

After four hours' fighting, the enemy were driven away, and the reinforcements marched on to Gyantse Camp, "en route," however, the transport escort of the Goorkhas was fired on by some fifty Tibetans, who had remained concealed in the monastery, but the Goorkhas' guard engaged the enemy, and the transport got safely through.

We had five killed and six wounded. Among the latter was Major Lye, of the 23rd Pioneers.

Another account states :—General Macdonald arrived at Gyantse last Sunday with the whole of the reinforcing troops. On the way up, he was opposed at the village of Niani which he took. The British losses were four killed and six wounded, including Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers, who was severely wounded in the hand and was also hit in the head, but is doing well. The enemy's losses were heavy. The Mission were found to be all well at Gyantse.

It appears that the Tibetan force which opposed General Macdonald at Niani was eight hundred strong.

The 19th Punjab Infantry and two guns of the Abottabad battery have been ordered to proceed to Tibet.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The following is issued officially :—

General Macdonald arrived at Gyantse on the 26th instant and had a small skirmish at Niani on the 25th, one native soldier being killed. But the General met with considerable opposition at the same village on the 26th. The village was held, by 800 Tibetans said to have arrived from Lhassa four days previously. The fight lasted four hours, the Gyantse garrison co-operating by occupying the hills above Niani and cutting off the enemy's retreat that way. The village was captured at 2 p.m., though several of the enemy were left hiding in buildings.

Our casualties :—Major Lye, 23rd Pioneers, severely wounded in the hand and slightly on the head by a sword cut, 4 native ranks killed and 6 wounded. The enemy lost very heavily and fled to their homes. Several Lhassa-made rifles and arms were captured.

General Macdonald visited the Gyantse post and found everything satisfactory.

THE BOGUS TELEGRAM CASE.

A SIDE ISSUE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

A man named A. Walsh is under trial at the Calcutta Police Court for criminally intimidating with the intention of extorting the sum of Rs. 400 from Mr. Fred, Gainsford, the Secretary of the Calcutta Municipality, who, he alleged, was implicated in the bogus telegram in connection with which Elliot is now under trial at Darjeeling. The accused who represented himself as a police officer is said to be an old offender against whom there is also a charge of obtaining some bottles of whiskey from a native firm of wine merchants under the name of Woollen his brother-in-law. The case is adjourned to the 8th proximo.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The following is the list of C. Bs. for Indian Officers in the Birthday Honours :—Major-General Des Vœux, Colonel Hawkes, Supply and Transport Department, Colonel Gray, Colonel Hamilton, I.M.S., Brigadier-General Pearson, Colonel Scallon, Colonel Schalch, Colonel Masters, Colonel Manifold, Colonel Fancourt and Colonel Reilly.

AN OFFICER'S FATAL FALL.

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Lieut Rhodes, 63rd Battery R.F.A. while sleeping on the roof of his quarters in Allahabad, New Cantonments, fell to the ground fracturing the base of his skull and died this morning.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

Lieutenant McRhodes, 63rd Battery, fell off the mess-house last night and broke his neck. He was buried this evening with full military honours.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

19th Punjab Infantry and one section of No. 27 Mountain Battery has been ordered to Siliguri, China. Reliefs will probably be carried out in March and April next.

In future the entitled troopship passages from England to India will be granted to departmental officers with honorary rank and departmental warrant officers who may be sent home as attendants upon their wives or children in cases in which the latter may be ordered home for the preservation of life.

The Government of India have sanctioned the occupation free of rent of Government quarters when available by families of all warrant officers who may be absent on service with the Tibet Mission on the condition that quarters thus occupied will be vacated whenever required for a public purpose. The concession will be allowed with effect from the dates of departure of the warrant officers from their stations.

The Government have sanctioned the supply of clocks to garrison guard rooms.

The Government have sanctioned the adoption for use in barracks of British troops of an arm rack invented by Major H. V. Biggs R. E.

Colonel Trevor R. A. M. C. has been placed under orders for duty in this country.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 27.

At the levee held by his Excellency the Governor this afternoon, the undermentioned gentlemen were presented :—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Bayford, Capt H, D S O
Bombay, the Rt Rev the Lord Bishop.
Bowles, Brig-General F A, R A
Balg, M A A Mr C S
Cameron, Mr W L
Channer Lt.-Colonel, I M S
Clifton, Mr C N
Crawford, Capt J H Comdg Govr Body Gds
Crowe, the Hon Mr Justice
Down, Mr J E
Du Boulay, Mr J H I C S
Fry Mr T Burgess
Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr E M H
Giles, Mr Edward
Glennie, Colonel E
Greig, Capt J G
Gubbins, Surg Gen W L, A M S
Hazelton, Lt Col G V O Bombay
Hume Henderson Lt Col I M S
Herbert, Mr D W P W D
Hunter, Lieut Gen Sir Archibald
Jackson, Major I M S
Jeune Lt C I S A D C
Lawrence, Mr H S I M S
Leslie, Maj A K, B V A
Linden, Rt Rev D Beider Bp of Poona
Lucas Colonel
McConaghy Surgeon Gen I M S
Meade, Lt Col M I I C S C
Meynell, Capt H A D C
Monteath, the Hon'ble Sir James
Owen, Col Richard, Mily Secy
Scott, the Venble W E Archdeacon of Bombay
Sheppard, W D, I C S
Sladen, Mr J
Wenden, Col G I P R Vol
White, The Hon'ble Mr W H P W D
Wymper Mr F
Yart, Major M T R A M
Younghusband, Mr A D

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Abdul Karim Risaldar, Hony A D C to H E the Governor
Baroda, H H the Gaekwar of
Bhandarkar, R G, M A Ph D C I E
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Sir
Dabhadey, K B Mr.
Dastoor Hoshang Jamasp Ph D. Shums-ul-ulama Sardar K B
Dustoor Bomanjee Jamaspjee, C I E
Gokhale, G K the Hon'ble Mr
Kolhapur, H H the Maharaja of
Khandalvala, N D, Mr.
Lali Khan, Resaldar Major Sardar Bahadoor, Native A D C
Moodliar, Coopooswamy Vizianuugum, Sirdar
Nowrojee Pudumjee, Sardar
Shunker Rao Punt Sachiv Chief of Bhore
Petit, Dinshaw, Sir, Bart.
Poonis, B M Sardar
Purandare, T R Sardar
Purandare, S M Sardar
Raste A K Sardar
Raste K W Rao Bahadoor Sachiv, Raghunathrao S Mr
Thackersey, V D Mr Honble

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEAN GENTLEMEN.

Allan, Lieut R T, 103rd Mahratta L I
Allen Mr H N
Alston, Mr J
Anderson, Capt M H
Anderson, Major R F H
Anderson, Lieut W H
Armstrong Mr S
Baddeley, Major C E, R E
Bain Mr F W
Baker, Mr W T W, I C S
Ballard, Major C
Baumgartner, Brig-Major J S
Batty, Lt H E J, I M S
Beale, Major H
Beatty, Mr Chas A B
Bell, Lt-Col J A
Benn, Capt H G
Bertie Clay, Major N S, R A
Boase, Lt G O R F A
Boileau, Capt G H, R E
Bonus, Mr A R I C S
Boxwell, Lt A
Boyd, Mr F K I C S
Brandez, Mr J, I C S
Bremner, Capt A G R E
Browin, Major J P
Bromley, Mr H
Broome, Capt G S F R F A
Brown, Major R J R
Browne, Major A J W
Brownrigg, Major G A
Bruce Capt J M
Burn, Capt F H C R E
Burnett, Capt I M S
Burton, Capt A R
Buswall, Capt F R R A M C
Butler, Major H H R F A
Carey, Lieut Col D
Carroll, 2nd Lieut B M
Carter Colonel D C, R F I Artillery
Carvallo Mr H F
Casserly Captain J H G
Cavendish Major A E J. C M G
Calscott Lieut W H R E
Chapman Mr R Cowie
Cheap 2nd Lt L St C
Clarke Mr F W
Clayton, Mr H B. I C S
Cleveland Major H F
Coatlogon, The Revd C E Do
Coke Captain A H
Covernton Mr J G
Creagh 2nd Lt A D
Cory Lt J P D S O
Cousens, Lt R B R F Artillery
Cousens, Mr Henry
Cunningham, 2nd Lt W J
Davidson, Captain W D
Darrock, Captain D
D'Alessio, The Revd E S J
De Mello, Cabanis de, Dr
Dias, Erasmus X Dr
Douglas, Mr J
Dorgan, Captain J, R A M C
Dunne, Captain
Dundas, 2nd Lt Lord G H L
Duxbury Mr J R
Dunbar, Lt B H V, R A M C
Dyson, Captain H B
Eaton-Evans, [Captain H J, R F A
Edwards, Mr S M I C S
Edwards, Major F J M D S O
Ellis, Lieut S G V
Elliott, Major C R
England, Major P
Evans, Captain C I M S
Evans, Lieut A S R E
Even-Gwynne, 2nd Lt A H
Fawcett, Mr C G H, I C S
Fenzie, Lieut L G
Fletcher, 2nd Lieut C
Fowle Lt Col F T T R A
French, Mr F H
Gilbert-Cooper, Mr B G
Gordon, Capt H F
Gordon, Lt-Col L A
Grantham Lt-Col C F
Gulter, Mr J A
Hale, Major G E, R A M C
Hale, Lieut D B, R F A
Hancock, Lt Col F H
Hardcastle, 2nd Lieut J
Harding, Lieut H R von D
Harkness, Lieut H L
Herbert, Lieut O C
Hewlett, Capt A
Hill, Lieut G E M
Hill, Major J R
Hillenkamp, Rev Fr F, S J
Hitchcock, Lieut H G R F A
Holbrooke, Capt B F N
Holbrooke, Capt E R St G
Hopwood, Capt H R
Horwood, Lt Col J G, F R C S, P M O
Hooper, Capt A W, R A M C
Hore, Lieut W B
Jackson 2nd Lt D R H
James, 2nd Lt C P
Jameson, [illegible]
Jarrad, 2nd Lieut F L D
Jorge, Rvd Fr, M R
Jurgens, Rev S J
Kaye, Major W I P
Kearsey, Lieut A H C, York and Lanc Regt
Kendall, Lieut S R G
Kennedy, Lieut A J R I Fl Art
Kennedy, Lieut and Adjt J
Kennedy, Captain A C, 1st Arty
Kettlewell, Lieut Col E A
Knatchbull, Major G W C
Knight, Mr J B
Laing, Capt G, C I M S
Langton, Lieut S
Leao Mr D F
LeMesurier Mr Tom
Leslie, Major G A J, R E
Lyon Capt W Fred
Mackenzie, Major A F M V O
Maclaine, Lieut R G
Macready, Lieut W
Mansergh, Lieut P St G
Marshall, Capt K F C
Michael, Mr C J
Molesworth, Lieut F C R E
McConaghey, Lieut J G
McIver, Mr J A
Moore, Mr R A L, I C S
Murray, Major C F
Nissim, Mr Sasson
Northen, Capt A
Noake, Lieut A S
Onslow, Col G C P, R E
Pugs, Mr Hastings M
Parr, Lieut J F R F A
Parry, Capt C F P, R F A
Passy, Lieut F H
Percival, P E, I C S
Phillips, Lt-Col B
Phillip, Rev I G
Plumer, Lt-Col T H
Potter, Lieut T J, R A M C
Preston, Rev P H, Chap Kirkee
Punnets, Lieut P R, R A
Rambart, Rev T A
Reeves, Lieut S R, R G A
Radcliffe, Capt S A D
Rodrigues, Rev Fr G
Ross, Lieut G M
Ross, Lieut G C O
Russell, Capt L
Rutherford, Lieut R, R A M C
Sanders, Capt, G A F, R E
Sirson, Lieut E V
Scudamore, Major W V R E
Searle Major A E
Selby, Mr F G
Shaw, Lieut W S I I M S
Shellim, Mr S E
Sheringham, Colonel, W
Short, Captain W A
Shuttleworth, Lieut A R B
Stevens, Lt Col C F
Strange, Major R G R F A
Thew, 2nd Lieut N V
Thomson, Dr A W
Tibbs, Revd, P Graydom
Traill Capt W H
Twiss, Lieut A M R E
Twynam, Major H M D S O
Ussher, 2nd Lieut S
Vallancey, Major H D E
Vincent, Mr, F A M H
Voyle, Major H E
Young, Capt G J G
Young Major F A B
Webb, Capt A L R A M C
Ware Captain H H
Westropp, Capt F M R E
Westropp Major G R C
White, Lieut O W
Wilkins Mr A D
Wilkinson Mr A C L
Wright, Lt.-Colonel E L
Wyndham, Mr. Harding

NATIVE GENTLEMEN.

Abdul Hussain Adamji Pirbhoi, Mr
Abdul Ferozekhan, Khan Saheb
Anan jee Nanjee, Mr
Anjangaonker, G H Mr
Auklesaria N S Mr
Apte, H N Mr
Bakhle, R G Mr
Bari, P R Mr
Bhave, A G Mr
Bhagwat, V V Mr
Bhappu, K D Mr
Bharucha, E S Asst. Surg
Bhavnani, P A Mr
Boottee, D D Mr
Burjorjee Perozsha, Mr
Byramji Padamji, Mr
Byramji R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Chaturbhuj Balmukund, Mr
Chenai, Dadabhoy Sorabji Mr
Chenai Framrose Sorabji Mr
Chiplunker, B N Mr
Chiplunker, Vamanrao N Mr
Chiplunker, M H Mr
Cowseji Jehangier Mr
Dandekar, Appaji Ganesh
Dandekar, B N Mr
Dastur, D H Mr
Dastur, Meher Hoshang K B
Dastur, Kaikobad Allerbad
Dastur, Dorab Hormazdiar
Daver, S C Mr
Desai, Jamsetji Rustomji K B
Despande Shanker Shripat
Davdhar Naro Bhaskar
Ebrahim H Jaffer Jussuff, Mr
Eknath Ramchandra, Mr
Firozsha, Pestonji Jehangir, Mr
Frenchman, Pallonji N Mr
Gadgil, K P Mr
Gadre, Martand, Trimbak Mr
Ghaswalla, K A Mr
Godbole Kashinath, R Mr
Gokhale, T G Sardar
Gole D M Mr
Gunputgir B Mr
Gupte, P V Mr
Jehharam Bhagwandas, Mr
Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Mr
Joglekar, N B Mr
Joglekar, R N Mr
Jussuff H Jaffer, Mr
Kaluram Bhow Mansaram, Mr
Kapadia, D D Mr
Karandikar, R B Mr
Karve R G Mr
Kazi Sayed Azimudin, Khan Bahadoor
Kelker, K G Mr
Kelker, V S Mr
Kenjale, B M Rao Bahadur
Khambatta D D Capt
Koesngen J Rev S J
Kolharker, G M Mr
Kumtheker, M K Rao Bahadur
Kunte, Y A Mr
Limaye, Hari Govind Mr
Malhar, D E Rev
Marathe, Kashinath Balkrishna Mr
Matker, L G R S
Medadkar, S R Mr
Mehendale, K C Sardar
Mehta, C N Mr
Modi, Sorabjee Hormusji Dr
Modi, Cowasji Temulji Mr
Mudliar, Venketrao M Mr
Mudliar, Balkrishna V Mr
Mudliar, Shrinivas C Mr
Madkarni, S S Mr
Naegamwalla, K D Mr
Nagarkar, Raoji Trimbak R B
Naik, Ramchandra Mansaram Mr
Natu, Vinayakrao Nilkanth Mr
Natu, Shridharrao Vithal
Natu, Cnintamanrao V Sardar
Natu, Narayenrao C Mr
Nurudin, Kaji Sayed Mr
Nusserwanji, Pallonji Mr
Onkar, B B Rao Bah
Pajnigar N M Mr
Panjit H V Shri
Paranjapye, R P Mr
Parekh, H N Mr
Patel, J M Framjee, Mr
Pavri, B H Mr
Patwardhan, W R Mr
Patwardhan, V A Rao Saheb
Patwardhan, V V Mr
Pestonji Limji, Mr
Potnis, R B Mr
Poinis, C M Mr
Purandhare, M C Sardar
Ramnarayan Amarchand, Mr
Ranade S V Mr
Ransing, L N Mr
Rustomji Byramji Jijibhai, Mr
Rustomji J C Jamsetji Mr
Shahasrabudhe, B R Mr
Shahasrabudhe, B T Mr
Sane, K N Mr
Sanjana, T N Mr
Sardar, Shaik M Mr.
Satbhai, S A Mr
Sathe, B G Mr
Satpute, N R Mr
Setna, A B Mr
Shastry, W S Mr
Shivaji Dharmaji, Mr J P
Shaikadam, H A Mr
Shastri, J G Mr
Shinde, D K Revd
Syed, M S
Taluk las, B M Mr
Vartak, V N Mr
Vinchurkar, R K Mr
Yisvevaraya, M Mr
Wadia J P Asst Surgeon
Wadia P M Mr. J P

The following were unavoidably absent :—

Major, C Finch 1st Lancers
Captain, Garrat, 103rd Mahratta
Captain, T Hood R L
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy
Mr. Balkrishna Vital Potnis
Mr. Mahadevdas Gokuldas
Mr Gustadjee Dhunjeshaw
Mr Rustamjee Jamsetjee
Mr Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswalla
Aga Shan, Rookh Shah
Mr Nowrojee Framjee

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS TO THE KING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between his Majesty the King-Emperor and his Excellency the Viceroy in connection with the celebration in India of his Majesty's birthday.

From the Viceroy to H. M. the King-Emperor :—

"Your Majesty's birthday is being celebrated in India to-day. I know that all your Majesty's subjects in India would wish me to offer your Majesty most loyal felicitations and good wishes, and I respectfully do so in their name."

From the King-Emperor to the Viceroy :—

Kiel, 27th June.

"Hearty thanks to you and my Indian subjects for loyal felicitations."

KARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, JUNE. 28

An evening party in celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor was given by Sirdar Panse, the Collector, and was attended by all European officers and the elite of Karwar. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and sumptuous refreshment was provided. The police band was in attendance. The meeting dispersed with three hearty cheers for their Majesties. In the morning the police parade was held and was a fine sight.

ALIBAG.

ALIBAG, JUNE 23.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of European ladies and gentlemen and all European and native officers, in commemoration of the Emperor's birthday, was held in the Satya Sadan Press hall on the 27th instant at the invitation of Mr. Raoji Hari Athavle, the proprietor of the press. The Rev. Mr. Brown addressed the meeting. With the National Anthem and some native music the ceremony concluded. After the usual distribution of pansupari and bouquets the gathering dispersed.

MAHOMEDAN GATHERING IN BOMBAY.

IN celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was "At Home" at Hashmat Mehal, Chowpatty, on Monday, when a meeting of the General Conference Committee was held. Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim presided. It was proposed that a letter should be sent to the Governor of Bombay, offering congratulations on the occasion. The motion was seconded by Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and supported by K. B. Abdul Razak Kirtas.

The meeting was large and a number of leading and influential men attended. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan proposed that prayers be offered and Mr. Ahmed Deoji seconded. Special prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor.. Among those present were Messrs. Currimbhai Ibrahim, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, K. B. Saradar Mir Abdul Ali, Jafferbhai Kadirbhoy, Barrister-at-Law, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Solicitor, K. S. Kazi Mohamedali Murghay, Munshi Fazlullah Lutfullah, Kassum Deoji, Rahimbhoy Valibhoy, Vali Bhai Pirbhai, Syed Muinudin, Syed Ahmed Edroos, Yousufali Bakerbhai, Dr. Syed Kutubudin, Dr. H. Uttanwalla and others.

THE CORONATION LITERARY SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the Coronation Literary Society was held at Huzria Street on Monday night to celebrate the birthday of his Majesty King Edward and to express their sentiments of happiness and loyalty on that auspicious occasion. There was a large gathering, among whom were the following :—Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, M. A. LL.B. Dr. Gulam Sarwar, Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman Kadwani, Syed Moinuddin Kadri, Dy. Educational Inspector, Saik Abdur Rahman Bustani, Shaik Ismail Bustani, Kazi Syed Badiuzzaman M. A., Mr. M. H. Moulvi B. A., Mr. A. A. Moulvi, B. A., Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji, Mr. Malla Mohamed Yoonoos, Mr. Kazi Ismail Porebundari, Editor "Akhbar-i-Islam," Munshi Mahomed Amir, Editor "Mosem Herald," Shaik Suleman, Mr. Yoosoofali A. Bakerbhai, Moulvi Abdool Wadood, Kazi Abdur Razzak, Kazi Abdur Rahim, Kazi Shamshudin, Kazi Mohamed Hassan and many others. On the motion of Dr. Gulam Sarwar, seconded by Khan Saheb S. Ibrahim, Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, M. A. LL.B., was voted to the chair. Mr. Ali Mohamed Bhimji described in brief the benefits enjoyed by Indians, under the reign of his Majesty and concluded by a prayer for the long life of his Majesty and the eternal continuance of the benign rule of the British Emperors. Mr. Kazi Baduizzaman M.A., who spoke next, delivered an animated speech: Syed Mr. Moinuddin Kadri, dwelt at length on the inestimable boon of unfettered liberty we enjoy under the British Rule. Mr. Yoosoof A. Bakarbhai spoke in Gujarati in eloquent terms to the same effect and took an opportunity to exhort the Society to take greater interest and make more organized effort towards the advancement of education.

The chairman in concluding the proceedings very appropriately showed the connection this Society had with the Emperor, as it was founded on his Coronation Day. He referred to the universal peace policy pursued by our Emperor and showed how important a part he had taken in maintaining peace and cordial relations among the empires of the world. He then exhorted the audience to make good use of the opportunities offered by the benign British Rule in furthering their intellectual advancement and to take more interest in education. He concluded by reciting beautiful Persian verses in praise of the Emperor and in prayer for his long life.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes from the Cricket Grounds.

GOLF RECORD BROKEN.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

To C. B. Fry belongs the distinction of playing the first innings of over 200 in a county championship match this season. He already had the highest score to his credit—191 against Leicestershire; and on Monday he treated the Derbyshire bowling so lightly as to make 226. The wicket at Brighton was a nice easy pace, and Fry kept up an average of 50 runs an hour from the moment he went in until he was seventh out with the total 376. Fry does not always show much versatility in his batting. Often his strokes seem limited, but yesterday he made runs in every conceivable manner—even a lucky snick occuring in an almost perfect display. He should have been out for 66, not from a bad stroke—he hit a half-volley with all his might to mid-on. Derbyshire men wished the ball had gone to L. G. Wright, who has a liking for hot catches, instead of to Bestwick who suffered much for his own failure, Fry showing a special partiality for fast bowling.

The first day's play in the Yorkshire and Surrey match at Bradford produced some remarkable cricket was true to its traditions. As a rule the Park Avenue pitch produces plenty of runs in fine weather. Monday proved the exception and clearly showed what good bowling, backed up by smart and accurate fielding can accomplish, even on such an easy wicket. In the course of five hours sixteen wickets fell for 241 runs on what may fairly be described as a batsman's wicket. Yorkshire supporters were inclined to think that the batting broke down. This is a poor compliment to the Surrey bowlers, who, as they have often done before against Yorkshire, rose to the occassion, Lees, in particular, was extremely difficult. Though inclined to carry the off theory a trifle too far, he not only kept a splendid length, but swerved and broke back in a way that made his best deliveries almost unplayable. Yorkshire were thoroughly on their mettle when Surrey went in. Their bowling was also excellent, Hirst making the ball swerve not only at the start, but all the time he was on. The cricket at Park Avenue on Tuesday was in striking contrast to that of Monday. Sixteen wickets fell on the first day for 241 runs, on Tuesday eleven wickets fell for 423 runs. All this, of course, is part of the game. The ball triumphed on Monday; the next day the bat had its turn; yet the conditions were practically the same, the only difference being that the light was somewhat better, and the pitch, if anything, a shade faster. Yorkshire won by 297 runs.

At Maidstone, on Tuesday, James Seymour, whose innings of 108 on Monday was the outstanding feature of the first stage, earned the enviable distinction of being the first Kentish batsman to score two separate hundreds in the same match. His innings was a remarkable one, inasmuch as when nine of the side were out for 173, his proportion was but 70, and there was only Fielder to assist him. However, he hit out at everything, and not only scored the necessary 30, but tacked on another 36, and was not out at the finish for 136. He ought to have been easily caught from a skier at mid-off by Wilson when 12, and twice in the 90's he put the ball up dangerously. The Maidstone public were naturally delighted with his success, and an impromptu collection round the ground made just before he was out must have realised a substantial sum. John Tyldesley, the famous Lancashire professional, enjoyed a great personal triumph at Bath on Tuesday. For the fifth time in his career, marked by many successes, he played an innings of 200, his actual score being 210. Previously he had made 200 against Derbyshire in 1898, 249 against Leicestershire a year later, 221 against Notts in 1901, and 248 against Worcestershire in 1903. It was quite characteristic of Somerset that, after being entirely outplayed they should finish the day in a manner worthy of the best of sides. Braund and Palairet made a superb effort for them, though the latter was not at his best. Braund, however, played very finely, and his success after some failures was welcome.

The fluctuations of cricket fortune were well illustrated at Leyton on Tuesday. On the previous day, on an equally plumb pitch at Birmingham, Essex, in playing for a draw, could muster only 168 in four hours; on Tuesday they made runs with ease, and scored 400 for seven wickets against Sussex. A similar performance would, of course, have staved off defeat at Birmingham, but it is one thing for a side to play an unnatural game to secure a draw, and quite another thing for the same side to play their ordinary game and build up a big score. The feature of the play was the fine innings of Perrin. Though by no means a faultless display, his batting was for the most part, perfectly accurate. He mistimed an occasional ball in driving, and once at least was very lucky to escape, but he kept the ball down splendidly, while his late cutting was admirable. He got his runs without much effort, and in this respect his innings was thoroughly characteristic. Sewell, who made 54, has had a curious season. He has played three innings of 181 107, and 54, but has failed on every other occasion. To judge from his batting at Birmingham on Monday and yesterday at Leyton, his lack of success has been due to bad luck rather than to being out of form. The pitch at Leyton was very easy and their experience on the fast wicket at Birmingham proved very useful to the Essex batsmen. The lack of a really good fast bowler was felt by Sussex. Relf bowled well, and was decidedly unlucky in beating the bat without hitting the stumps. As a rule the wicket at Catford generally favours fast bowling in dry weather, and Tuesday was by no means an exception. The Middlesex eleven, without Pelham Warner and E. A. Beldam, took over four hours to complete an innings of 199, and there were only a couple of stands of any length or importance. True, George Beldam and Bosanquet did splendid work, but they were always struggling for runs and their batting, Beldam's especially, was slow almost to monotony, and naturally did not arouse any enthusiasm. The only bright cricket of the afternoon was towards the finish, when Kent had lost a couple of wickets for no runs. Then young Seymour, the hero of the "dual centuries" at Maidstone earlier in the week, made a number of brilliant strokes, and he and Dillon managed to fairly pull the game round.

After three days of most interesting cricket, all the first-class matches that were unfinished on Tuesday night were concluded on Wednesday. It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the abnormal

two. Such a score could not have been made without great assistance from luck. Sherlock was very fortunate with his long putts on the green. His detailed card reads :—

Out..... 4 6 3 4 4 3 5 3 3—35
In ..... 5 4 3 6 5 4 3 3 3—36
Total, 71. Aggregate, 154.

Thomson, who led on Wednesday, started well. He missed an easy putt on the first green, but to the turn he made few mistakes, and reached the ninth hole in thirty-eight. Coming in he started with a four, but then four fives rather spoiled his card. He finished up with two threes, and with a total of 76 making his aggregate 151, he leads the field.

The fact that both the partners of Messrs. Travis and Mure Ferguson retired enabled the committee to place the two famous amateurs together, and as a result a very attractive match was provided. The American was, however, seen to very poor advantage, his putting besides his other game being off. The Scotsman was in superb form, and reached the turn in 37. The American was out in 40, and when he finished, his aggregate was 171. As this is 20 strokes behind Thomson, who so far leads the competition, Travis will come under the rule which compulsorily retires all players 20 strokes or more behind the leader. Mure Fergusson was actually in the round six holes up on the American. Travis could not face the wind homeward, and bunkered at the eleventh and the fourteenth holes, taking 7 at each. The completed scores in the second round are :—

Thomson, Romford	76—151
Sherlock, xford	71—154
Tom Vardon, Sandwich	77—154
Kirkaldy, St. Andrews	79—157
Sayers, North Berwick	80—160
Herd, Huddersfield	70—160
Mitchell, East Sussex	83—160
Ray, Ganton	81—161
Renouf, Silloth	79—161
Ferguson, Royal and Ancient	80—163
Fernie Troon	79—163
Cassidy, Withington	85—164
Roberts, Woolton	82—165
Leaver, Harley	80—165
Neaves, Lossiemouth	80—165
Charles, West Middlesex	83—166
Pannell, Littlehampton	84—166
Bellsworthy	84—166
Howlett ; Putenham	79—167
Hepburn, Surbiton	80—167
Gaudin, Scarborough	84—168
Milne, N. Asden	81—169
Travis, Garden City, U. S. A.	80—171
Hambro, North Devon	83—171
Bradbeer, Finchley	80—172
Davey, Thanet	86—174
Renouf, Leek	83—175
Winton, Acton	85—176
Hood, Dollymount	93—177
Lewis, King's Heath	retired.

Sherlock's wonderful performance will not be easily eclipsed, and it is the more remarkable when it is taken into account that the young professional's opportunities for learning the game on seaside turf have been very limited as compared with those of the majority of his competitors. He may be said in fact, to have learnt and made his game as an "inland" golfer. Still on the right side of thirty, he entered the service of the Oxford University Golf Club as assistant to his father in the club-maker's shop ; and it was upon the by no means ideal links at Hinksey that he laid the foundations of his present mastery of the game. He eventually succeeded the late Hugh Kirkaldy as professional to the Oxford Club. He is not a stranger to record-cutting and has for some years been threatening to accomplish the eighteen holes at Oxford in the "fifties" ; and has actually brought the record down to something very little over sixty. He is not a "slashing" driver, but his golf is sound at all points, and on his day nothing seems impossible to him when he is within shooting distance of the hole. He has already given a creditable account of himself in many previous open competitions, notably in the professional tournaments in the Midlands; but yesterday's score marks the zenith of his achievements—so far. His score, which we give above in detail, speaks for itself. Eight threes in eighteen holes ! And that on the full-extended championship course. And even so, it appears that he might have saved one stroke, possibly two at that fatal second hole.

The Irish ladies' championship meeting was brought to a conclusion at Lahinch on Tuesday. In the semi-final Miss F. Hezlet gave Miss F. Walker-Leigh a close match. The players were square at the turn, but the next three holes were won by Miss Hezlet, Miss Walker-Leigh, however, squared the match on the home green, and the game was carried to the nineteenth hole. Here Miss Hezlet was bunkered, and Miss Walker-Leigh getting down in four, won the match. In the second match between Miss May Hezlet and Miss Violet Hezlet, the former easily proved successful by eight up and seven to play.

The Champion Cup tie at Hurlingham between Rugby and the Ranelagh first team (Captain Jenner, Mr. A. Rawlinson, Mr. F. A. Gill, and Mr. H. Scott Robson) was a magnificent game, and one of the hardest-fought matches that has taken place on the Hurlingham or any other ground of recent years. With their last week's victory of seven to one over Rugby, many people thought that Ranelagh would win, but on that occasion Rugby were obviously out of form, and then there were the famous Rugby ponies to be reckoned with all the best of which were, of course, pulled out for this match. From the start it was evident that it was to be a desperate game. Some three minutes from the start Mr. Gill gave Ranelagh the first goal, but towards the end of the first period a run by Captain Millar was succeeded by Mr. Walter Jones equalising. Ranelagh took the lead again in the second ten, a brilliant run by Mr. Rawlinson ending in a goal, Mr. Charles Miller in a fruitless effort to stop the ball being unseated at the stables end. Early in the next period Ranelagh attacked so hotly that Captain Miller had to save behind his back line, Mr. Rawlinson, who took the penalty, hitting a clinking goal (3—1). Then Mr. Walter Jones scored for Rugby, and in the fourth ten a very neat near-side stroke of his made matters level again at three all. However, before ponies were changed Captain Jenner, although he had two of the Rugby men on him, again gave Ranelagh the lead. In the fifth ten the score was even again at four all, so that when the last ten started the excitement was at its height. First Captain Miller scored for Rugby, and then Captain Jenner made a very pretty goal, and the board recorded five all. It was anybody's game still. First Ranelagh pressed and looked like winning, but in an extra ten, after some three minutes over time, Captain Miller, amid prolonged applause, hit the decisive goal, and Rugby had won an historic match by six goals to five. Chief honours for the victory rested with Captain Miller, who was at the top of his form. With regard to the losers, they were, of course, at a disadvantage in the matter of ponies, but played a great game all through. Mr. Scott Robson was a tower of strength at back and both Mr. Gill and Mr. Rawlinson played fine polo, although the last-named was not quite so brilliant as in the recent match at Ranelagh. Captain Jenner played beautifully, particularly in the last part of the game. With regard to the other tie played, the Ranelagh second team had a hopeless task set them, the Old Cantabs scoring a runaway win by ten goals to one.

The project of a pipe-line from Rybinsk on the Volga to St. Petersburg in connection with the petroleum trade between Batum and Astrakhan has been favourably received by the shareholders of the Moscow-Windau-Rybinsker railway. This pipe-line now only awaits financial support from the Russian Government. Much reliance is placed in Russian petroleum circles on this enterprise by which it is hoped that English coal will be banished from the factories of the Baltic Provinces.

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Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Trust, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were also present : Brigadier-General A. W. Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. A. G. Vlegas, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Mr. G. A. Anderson, and Mr. W. N. Shilstone, the Secretary.

ALLEGED LAX PRACTICE.

The Board considered the following notice of motion by Mr. D. E. Wacha with a memorandum of observations appended :—"That, in view of the lax practice which seems to prevail about placing all communications and business at once before the Board in the first instance, it is resolved that the Chairman shall in future place all communications and correspondence before the Board, as it would be unconstitutional for the Chairman to keep back any communication from it later than the following meeting."

Mr. Wacha in his memorandum on the motion stated : —I deem it right to make a memo of a few prefatory observations which the subject of my motion imperatively demands. My only regret is the absence on leave of our permanent Chairman, as the matter refers to his administration. I should have fain postponed the motion had it been possible to do so. But I strongly felt that the nature of the subject was such that it admitted of no delay, as delay was likely to defeat the object for for which the Board has been constituted. The question of constitution is involved and the sooner it is disposed off the better for all concerned. I am indeed sorry that I should be obliged to have to say anything against the action of our absent Chairman but there is no help for it. I am of opinion that he committed serious errors on two occasions of an important character. He first erred in withholding from the Board, for at least seven months from the date of its receipt, the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, dated 27th August 1903, with its accompaniments, pointing out the over-crowded condition of divers areas in the town and suggesting sanitary improvements whereby the pestilential condition prevalent in those localities might be greatly abated. He erred for the second time in entirely failing to bring to the notice of the Board the correspondence between the Collectors, himself, and the Government, commencing from November last till the date of his departure on the subject of the alleged inadequacy of accommodation for the Collectors. As to the correspondence of the Municipal Commissioner, I beg to observe that though it bears date 27th August 1903, the Board had absolutely no knowledge of it directly or indirectly, till the Chairman brought it on for its consideration in the early part of April, say, fully seven months after. The letter turned out to be of the most vital importance to the public health of the City. For, the Commissioner therein enclosed the Report of the Health Officer dated 18th July 1903, and drew the attention of the Chairman to the specific details given therein as to the many overcrowded and insanitary areas in all parts of the town requesting at the same time his opinion whether the operations under the large and ambitious schemes might not be suspended awhile or considerably contracted and some of the localities urgently demanding improvement could not be taken on hand. It is to me a matter of deep regret as it must be to my colleagues that so important a communication bearing on the intrests of public heath in the City should never have been placed before the Board for consideration till many months after, as the facts and figures contained in it required immediate attention independently of the proposal raised by the Commissioner. I appeal to my colleagues whether it was right and proper on the part of the Chairman and within his power to have failed to bring up this correspondence for consideration and disposal, say soon after its receipt. He might have asked and obtained as much time as he wished to prepare a reply or make a report on it. Nothing could, however, justify his withholding it from being placed immediately before the Board in view of the startling facts disclosed in it and which the Board were bound to take into immediate consideration. In my opinion it is essential that communications of this vital character, bearing on the health of the City, should be immediately submitted to the Board without any delay. What is the Board constituted for ? Surely, it is not for the purpose of sanctioning leases and plans, attending to routine work and providing ways and means. No doubt they are functions which should be attended to. But after all they are secondary importance. As I conceive it, the primary purpose for which the Board is constituted is to endeavour to the best of its power and ability to abate the dangerous overcrowding existing in the City and take all reasonable steps to minimise those pestilential and other insanitary conditions which unfortunately claim such a large number of victims year in and year out these last seven years and upwards. The Board has a serious responsibility in the matter which it cannot repudiate, and it is wrong on the part of any Chairman to expose it to public criticism or public reproach by thus almost ignoring its existence or trying to reduce it to an automaton. And I for one must strongly protest against this utterly unconstitutional procedure, so inimical to public interests. It may be said that his action was in accordance with a lax practice which has grown up. It is the duty of the Board to check such a tendency as once. The Board is neither like the Bombay Corporation nor its Standing Committee. It is an Executive Board with full powers and the Chairman has no distinct existence as one of the Board or as specially provided by the Act. The second error of the Chairman to which I shall presently refer is equally grievous, though not of so grave a nature as the first. So far as there was a withholding of all knowledge of the Collectors and Government correspondence on the subject of office accommodation it stands in the same category as the Commissioner's communication. It was wholly unconstitutional ; only its consequences effect the departments themselves and not the public. The Board is entitled to have appeals from its orders placed before it for disposal. The Chairman has no right to dispose of them himself. Having dealt with the unconstitutional procedure Mr. Wacha proceeded ; the building was completed and occupied on 1st April. The Chairman departed on his leave of absence on 30th April, but not a word fell from his lips that the offices were incommoded. On the first Board day in the new offices the Chairman took the Trustees round the whole building but even then he never said that there was inadequacy to accommodate the staff, and yet strangely enough the Land Manager as early as 8th January 1904 observed that the proposed accommodation for his office was "inadequate and unsuitable." The Engineer at the time differed and observed in his reply dated 18th January 1904, that the "Land Manager's is the only department that has more room specially "allotted to it than it occupies at present," Finally, on 29th January 1904 the Chairman drew up a memo of instructions how accommodation in different parts of the building should be allotted to different offices. It is indeed most extraordinary, therefore, that within three weeks of the Chairman's departure his successor indites a memo in which he says that the office cannot conveniently accommodate the existing staff ! Here is a difference of opinion between two Chairmen. The one who was in office for four years, who had from the beginning to the end seen to the completion of the office and to the accommodation for the Special Collectors and the Tribunal, and who had practically occupied the office for fully a month before his departure, leaves not a word, either verbally or in writing, to say that the office is incommodious, and yet the new Chairman avers to the contrary ! By January he knew well enough what his staff was and what it might be ; yet he never let fall a single word hinting that the Board will immediately be confronted with the inadequacy of the accomodation which the new Chairman has now brought to its notice. The Chairman, was all through cocksure that there was ample accomodation as evidenced by the many quotations I have already made. And if in spite of these there is really an inadequacy then it seems to me that he has exercised very little foresight. Anyhow by January last he could not but have been somewhat puzzled at this situation, and yet he took no steps himself to ascertain beyond doubt how the office will be eventually situated. Neither did he whisper even by a breath to the Board that such would be the case. But I not think it would be right of the Board to assume that all the previous calculations were wrong and that even Government erred in their decision of 23rd March 1904—only two short months ago. It will be a scandal if the new proposal be accepted and I trust earnestly that the Board will pause before sanctioning it.

The Chairman observed that if Mr. Wacha's proposal was to be accepted the Board would have to sit in sessions every day to go through thousands of letters.

Mr. Wacha said he referred to only important letters which should be placed before the Board without any delay. His object in proposing the motion was that the lax practice of withholding important communications from the Board should be removed.

Mr. Fitzgibbon remarked that the Chairman's attention having been drawn to the subject Mr. Wacha might see his way to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Wacha said he was not prepared to withdraw his motion, which he added, was a very good one and should remain on record.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola described the practice followed by the Board ever since its constitution, in regard to the subjects referred to by Mr. Wacha and said when Mr. Rebsch brought the Commissioner's letter before the Board, he distinctly stated that owing to pressure of work he could not bring it earlier before them.

In spite of that statement, he (Mr. Ibrahim) asked how could they accept a proposition which amounted to a vote of censure. He said their permanent Chairman did not deserve any blame in the matter, but on the contrary deserved their hearty commendation.

Dr. A. G. Vigas was of opinion that all important communications should be placed before the Board as soon as possible. He however, objected to the wording of the motion. He did not think Mr. Wacha was right in bringing the subject before the Board in the absence of their permanent Chairman.

Mr. Wacha said he did not wish to have any vote of censure passed on Mr. Rebsch or any one else. He submitted that if the practice followed by the Board was found wrong, it should be corrected.

Mr. Gray took exception to Mr. Wacha's remark that it was a lax practice. He said Mr. Wacha talked about one letter, and it would be unfair to conclude from that one letter that there had been a lax practice.

Mr. Cuffe observed that they all knew the history of the letter and the correspondence. They all knew that when Mr. Rebsch received the correspondence from the Commissioner, he was so much overwhelmed with the work connected with the organisation of the departments, that it was a physical impossibility for him to have brought forward the correspondence at the time.

Mr. Wacha : There was no physical impossibility in that. To inform the Board that such and such correspondence had been received, would have taken up not more than five minutes.

On the motion being put to the vote it was lost, Mr Wacha being the only member who voted in its favour.

Mr. Wacha demanded a poll with the result that he was the only member who voted in favour of the proposition, with the exception of Mr. Gray and Mr. Anderson, who did not vote, the rest of the members voted against and the proposition was thereupon declared lost.

SITTARAM BUILDINGS.

The Board considered circular on memo by Chairman noting on the objections raised by Mr. Sittaram in respect of the arbitration agreement settled by the Trust's Solicitors and suggesting certain courses of action in the event of his failure to carry out the agreement in respect of his buildings on the plot south of Crawford Market.

It was resolved that subject to solicitors' advice Mr. Sittaram be allowed two months within which to submit satisfactory proposals in regard to block D, after which the Board would consider whether to proceed with the suit.

PROPOSED NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Consideration was given to an engineer's letter returning, with his review, thereon the sketch plans for the Novelty Theatre proposed to be erected on plots Nos. 85 86 on Hornby Road Estate.

It was resolved that the lessee should be requested to submit larger scale plans of sufficient demensions accompanied by specimens, as the Board were unable to express any opinion on the small scale plans submitted.

The Board then adjourned.

THE S S. MEGNA AND THE MONSOON.

THE LAST SHOVELFUL OF COAL.

The B. I. steamer Megna, Captain P. Macgregor, which left Moulmein on the 2nd instant, and was due to arrive at Colombo about the 9th idem, had a very trying time, and reached Colombo on the 19th instant, fully ten days overdue. From what a representative of the "Ceylon Independent" has been able to gather, the Captain is of opinion that the present is the severest monsoon within his recollection for the past seventeen years. The wind was so strong that the vessel found it almost impossible to make headway, and her supply of coal running short she had to put into Trincomalee "crawling into that port," to use the words of the Captain, with her last shovelful of coal. It was providential that she was able to put in at Trincomalee, as otherwise the results might have been far from pleasant, as the cargo of the ship would have had to be used in place of coal. The Captain applied to the Admiralty for assistance, and was provided with eighty tons of coal. She left Trincomalee on the 16th, and while passing the Basses heavy squalls and choppy seas were encountered.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st instant, a letter was read from the Chief Engineer, requesting sanction to proceed with the following works provided for in the budget for 1904-05 :—Teredo,—repairing stringer plates, angles and decks, Rs. 5,500; Kuphus.—repairing bunkers and frames, beams and keelsons in boiler-room, Rs. 3 600 ; Curlew, Mudlark and Snipe.—Renewing beams of hopper wells, Rs. 4.200.

The work was sanctioned to the debit of the provision for expenditure from depreciation funds—dredging plant.

The Docks Superintendent wrote recommending that the following stevedores, whose current licenses will expire on the 30th June, be granted renewed licenses for another year from 1st July 1904 :—Messrs Hill, Son and Grenan, Messrs. R. Sharp and Son, Mr. Choonilal Purbhoodas Lowjee, Messrs. Shaik Esmail and Shaik Abdoola, Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed, Mr. Cawasji Jamsetji, Mr. Fazulbhoy Peeroo Mahomed, Mr. Dadooneya Heerajee, Mr. Bamanji Eduljee Wookerjee, Mr. Camillo Colonello, Mr. Abdul Carrim Hoosein, Messrs. Rustonji Bomanji and Co., Messrs. Dinshaw Dadabhoi and Co., Messrs. Cawasji Edulji's Sons, Messrs. Cursetji Muncherjee's Sons, Mr H. S Tookaram Hurribha, Mr. Darashaw Pestonji Dinshaw, Mr. Francis Xavier Britto, Messrs. A. M. Jeewanjee and Co., Messrs. Kavasji Sorabjee and Sorabjee Manockjee.

It was resolved that the licenses be renewed for the year ending 30th June 1905.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th June 1904.	Total from 1st April to 17th June 1904.	For week ending 18th June 1903.	Total from 1st April to 18th June 1903.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	239	18	274
Do. „ out of „	23	268	25	265
Do. transported	21	268	29	243
Do. attended to	1	15	3	21
Do. warped	1	1	...	4

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from a Cause
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Rapid	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Cankla, Comer, Khara and Dongri	0	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	11
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mandhvi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	1	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Uncovenanted	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	5	5	65
Total plague deaths to date	276,135	225,121	
Same date last year	9	12	83

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 525 as against 535 during the previous week. Of the total number 48 died of plague which showed a decrease of 7 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 572 which included 90 deaths from plague.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRESIDENT OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The 'Gujarat Mitra' expresses satisfaction at the reported acceptance of the office of president of the next Indian Congress by Sir Henry Cotton, and remarks :—The announcement that Sir Henry Cotton has accepted the Presidentship of this year's National Congress in Bombay and has expressed his desire to come out to India provided his Home engagements permit will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction. That Sir Henry Cotton's choice should commend itself to all Indians cannot be gainsaid when it is taken into consideration that no Englishman or Anglo-Indian who had served in this country in the latter half of the nineteenth country has left a greater impress of his work on the administration or done so much for the well-being of Indians as Sir Henry. Few Englishmen as a matter of fact know India and Indians so intimately and can speak of their wants and their grievances with first-hand knowledge as Sir Henry Cotton. That the author of "New India" has a capable grasp of Indian problems and that he will fairly and adequately deal with Congress question cannot be denied.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR POOR PRISONERS.

The "Gujrati" thus speaks in the interest of poor prisoners who cannot get legal assistance at their trial :—Some months ago a Bill was introduced in the House of Commons in the interests of poor prisoners who now go undefended owing to poverty. It provides that the Clerk of the Peace in each county and the Town Clerk in every borough should keep a list of the solicitors who are willing to defend such prisoners and instruct counsel on their behalf without any fee or remuneration of any other kind. It is further provided that counsel accepting instruction from them are not to receive any fee or reward. We wish some arrangement of this kind were made in this country also. Many prisoners go undefended at the Criminal Sessions. They can not defend themselves owing to their ignorance, and although a very conscientious judge might try to elicit facts in favour of a prisoner, it is ordinary experience that unless the prosecutor and the accused are properly represented, the ends of justice are not seldom apt to be defeated. In this presidency it is the practice in murder cases to make provision for the defence of the accused. But in other cases, however grave, no such help is given.

THE HON. SIR P. M. MEHTA.

The native papers are full of eulogies of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta on the title of Knighthood conferred upon him. The "Rast Gofter" observes :—As the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta would not seek for a Knighthood all these years, it has at last come to him of its own motion. And what a coincidence. At a time when he was fighting one of his most sanguinary battles with the Governments of India and Bombay, at the head of the Municipal Corporation, the honour of Knighthood sought to be conferred upon him by the Government was in print awaiting publication a few hours afterwards in the Indian newspapers. It is an open secret that it is Lord Curzon, the much abused Viceroy, who has secured the high honour for our esteemed citizen. It is said by some that the honour has come too late to the new Parsi Knight All the better. Because it is a belated honour, it will be all the more appreciated by the inhabitants of India, who seem to labour under the idea that those who oppose measures of Government are generally left out in the cold on occasions when the services of distinguished citizens are rewarded by the Government. This is of course a false notion, which must be wiped out from the minds of the ignorant classes.

With regard to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's services to the Municipality, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" states : We say, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that in the entire annals of Local Self-Government in the British Indian Empire it will be in vain to discovered another person to rival him. No other Indian has uninterruptedly served, and is still serving the city of his birth for the unprecedentedly long period of thirty years, without any hope of reward with such consummate tact and judgment, with such ability and eloquence, with such fearless independence and practical statesmanship, and last though not the least, with such immense self-sacrifice as Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BUILDINGS.

The "Gujarati" thus comments on the question of financing the construction of suitable buildings for primary schools in Bombay, through the agency of the Improvement Trust which recently came up before the Board :—The Board had to consider the question as it affected the Trust as well as from the point of view of the urgency of the problem. The latter was acknowledged but at the same time the danger of allowing the Act to be amended for all sorts of purposes was equally recognized. The Board have, therefore, carefully guarded against such a contingency by treating the question under consideration as requiring special treatment and accepting the proposed amendment of the Act as a special case. The Corporation and the Board have in this instance concurred, and it is permissible to hope that the Bombay Government will expedite the necessary legislation and thus inaugurate a measure that will make the lot of children and their teachers in our primary schools not only more tolerable but more comfortable and conduce to the popularity and efficiency of primary education.

Says the 'Indian Spectator' : A commendable made of composing differences is coming into vogue in the Bombay Corporation and the Improvement Trust. It consists in the opponents of a proposed measure yielding on the motion before them, but with a severe warning that it shall not be regarded as a precedent. The Trust was asked by Government to advance a loan to the Corporation. Some members thought that the Trust would require all the money it could spare for its own purposes. However, a compromise was effected on the understanding that the loan suggested was to be advanced as a special case. In the Corporation, it was proposed to give a certain sum of money as extra remuneration to an auditor. Objection was taken on principle but it was agreed to vote the sum without creating a precedent. A lawyer, coming home on a dark night from his club, was waylaid in a lonely spot by a thief, who demanded his gold watch Resistance and cry for help alike seeme d useless. "Well—" said the man of law, deliberating for a moment and yielding up his precious possession. "I will acquiesce this time, but mind, this shall not be a precedent. The next time such a thing happens I will report the matter to the police.' "Thank you,' answered the Chevalier d'industrie with a chuckle " You will do better not to make a precedent of passing by this corner on a dark night with a gold watch in your pocket." The analogy does not apply either to the nature of the transaction or to the bravery of the parties concerned. Tact is protean in the shapes it assumes but it is tact for all that.

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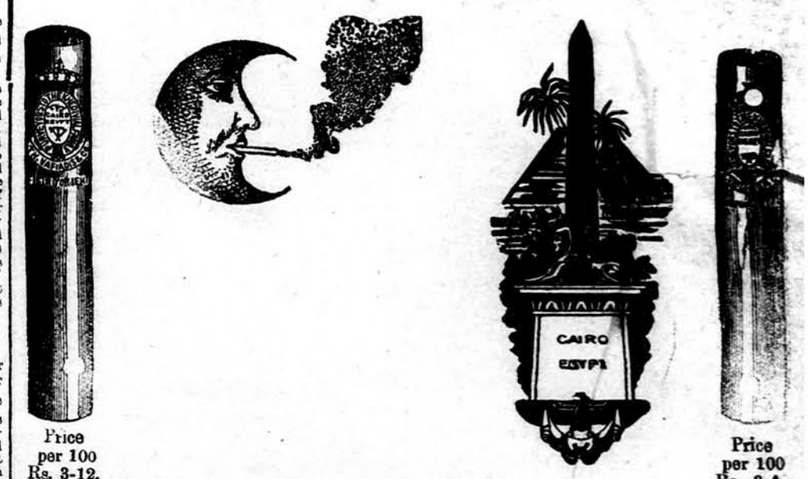

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE decision at which the Army Council has arrived as to the future of mounted infantry will set at rest much idle rumour that was not calculated to add to the popularity of that force. There has been since the close of the war a great deal of uncertainty as to the actual position to be assigned to mounted infantry battalions, and so long as that uncertainty existed not a few soldiers even of rank and distinction regarded the new arm with some amount of disfavour. The question has been asked many times, What is to become in case of mobilisation of the units under training at Aldershot, Salisbury, and Ilkworth? Are they to be included in the organisation of an Army Corps (or Field Army), or is it proposed to attach them to cavalry brigades?" All doubts would seem to have been set at rest by the prompt action of the Army Council, which, having had the subject under discussion, has decided upon a very commendable course. It is ruled that these units, in the organisation of any field force which we may be required to put into the field, shall have a separate role assigned to them. The schools of instruction at the centres named will be regarded in the light of skeleton organisations, capable on an emergency of being made the rallying points for two battalions each. Thus six battalions in all may be calculated upon for the purposes of mobilisation, only officers, non-commissioned officers, and men being taken who have passed through a school of instruction. To maintain any permanent organisation, it is felt, would be to infringe unduly on the work and position of the cavalry, and, at the same time, be an expensive proceeding, without there being any compensating advantage. It is nevertheless, recognised that as many men as possible should be put through the course at the three schools. These establishments, therefore, the Army Council will continue to maintain as at present. The employment of units with a field army will be left more or less to the discretion of the general officer commanding, and would depend largely, of course, on the nature of the country which might become the theatre of war. The Army Council, it seems to us, has dealt with the matter very judiciously. With the drill season upon us, it was desirable that the points in dispute should be settled one way or the other.

Attention has lately been drawn to the absurd dimensions to which the full dress "caps" of Fusilier regiments have gradually been carried. As was pointed out in the official notification, in many cases they are even bigger than the bearskins of the officers of the Guards. It is therefore ordered that the size prescribed in the "Dress Regulations" may in future be strictly adhered to. This irregularity has really been unpardonable. In some instances the height of absurdity has been reached by the desire of men of short stature to make themselves look tall. One only had to walk down Pall Mall on a Levee day to recognise how necessary it was for the military authorities to call attention to the matter. The Foot Guards have always been most punctilious in the details of dress and equipment. It could not be to the advantage of Fusilier regiments that they should be brought into disrepute by the vagaries—for such we will consider them—of the few who wished to make up in headdress for what they were deficient in elsewhere. As it happens, the complaint did not originate with the Guards, but came from Fusilier officers themselves, all the more sensible of whom have objected strongly to seeing the good name of distinguished regiments injured by such a disregard on the part of a few of the "written law." Let those who have set regulations at defiance think what would happen if the officers of Dragoon, Hussar, Rifle, and "ordinary Line regiments" had fleas of their own as to the pattern, height, &c., of their respective head-dresses. We see no valid reason why a few officers of Fusilier battalions should set the fashion, to the annoyance of the majority any more than those of other arms and services.

A blackboard, with easel, is in future to be added to the equipment of each squadron of cavalry, battery of artillery, and company of infantry, and to each depot of these arms, so that squadron, battery, and company commanders may be the better able, by means of lectures, to prepare their non-commissioned officers and men for the proper discharge of their duties during training and in war. It is some years now says the "Army and Navy Gazette" since we pointed out in these columns the necessity of providing blackboards for lecturing purposes. We were told at the time that the British soldier had lectures enough of a kind that what he wanted was good steady parade drill, which would benefit him far more than any amount of school-room talk. There has been much progress in the affairs of the Army since the period to which we refer, and the advantages of lectures are now coming to be fully appreciated. These lectures, however, we are disposed to think, should not be too frequent or too long. In a climate like the British, where the weather is so uncertain the opportunities are many in which it would be an actual blessing in its way for the more intelligent men of a squadron, battery, or company to be assembled for a short professional address. It would, of course, be difficult to make the subject interesting without the aid of a blackboard. Now that these are to form part of the equipment of units, it might be well to consider the lines upon which instruction shall proceed. This is a detail upon which the Army Council might reasonably seek the advice of commanding officers. Otherwise there may be different systems in different regiments. A short Army Order ought to be sufficient to establish the system on sound principles, and the general at his periodical inspection could see that the lectures were delivered in accordance with regulation. By this means we should prevent the evil of some units being lectured to death, and others not lectured sufficiently which is bound to be the case if there is no proper understanding as to what is expected.

The exercises and manœuvres of the combined fleets in the Mediterranean have come to an end, and the general opinion appears to be that very useful work has been done while the ships have been together. The last event was an attack upon the battle fleet, while on its way to Gibraltar, by the destroyers, the latter having three nights on which to make their attack. There was, however, but a very short time each night of moonless darkness. Very simple rules had been drawn up for the operations which should throw light upon the possibilities of a fleet running the gauntlet along the torpedo boat-infested coast thereabouts. Before the fleet left Pollenza Bay, a sailing race was carried out in which about twenty to thirty boats took part. The wind was too light for the heavier boats, and the Bulwark's galley, steered by Captain Colville, came in first, the celebrated racing cutter of the Implacable being second, and a cutter belonging to the Queen third. Lord Charles Beresford sailed one of the boats, but without success. The evening entertainments during the stay of the fleet had been varied by "at homes" and by lectures. The only accident reported is that to the destroyer Foam, by collision with a French schooner during the operations on the passage to Gibraltar.

Some interesting experiments with submarines and destroyers have been carried out in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth. In order to estimate the number of shots that could be put in during the brief appearances of the submarine on the surface targets representing false conning towers, made of canvas stretched on a wooden frame, have been fired at by the destroyers, but the results have not been made known. It is also announced that attempts have been made to net the submarines. It will be remembered that during some previous experiments the enterprising captain of a destroyer provided himself with a net in which his adversary got entangled coming to the surface, it is said so quickly that the periscope was bent nearly horizontal under the destroyer's bottom. It is obvious that there is a good deal of danger in such games, but we are told that rowing boats, representing larger vessels, have now been fitted to carry a steel net about 200 feet long, similar to the defence nets but with smaller meshes, and attempts have been made to catch the submarines. It is to be hoped that when the promised official information is given on the subject of the submarines, some explanation will be afforded as to the result of these experiments. Simultaneously there have been attempts at Plymouth by torpedo-boats to enter the Sound unobserved. These experiments are frequently being made at the home ports, but apparently without success on the part of the torpedo craft. They are intended to taste the searchlight arrangements, and for the purpose dark nights should be chosen although at Plymouth there was apparently bright moonlight on one of the two nights on which the operation took place.

AT BALLARAT a man, who was separated from his wife, attempted to blow up with a bomb the house in which his wife and daughter were residing. The woman had a marvellous escape. Hearing a noise outside at night and going to investigate it she saw smoke rising from the wall of the building and discovered a small cigar box on fire. She picked up the box and threw it some distance away, afterwards kicking it still farther. The woman then went to rouse some neighbours, but failing in this she returned home and finding the box still burning determined to extinguish it with a bucket of water. As she was passing round the rear of the cottage in order to procure the water from a tap she heard a terrific report, which was followed by the noise of breaking timber. On recovering from the shock she found the front portion of her house had been splintered by the explosion and a hole made through the wall close to her bed. Another hole was found in the parlour wall and in both rooms the furniture was wrecked. The box, which the woman had picked up and subsequently kicked, had contained gelignite. The husband was arrested and confessed his intention to blow up the house and his wife.

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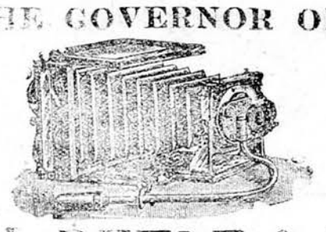

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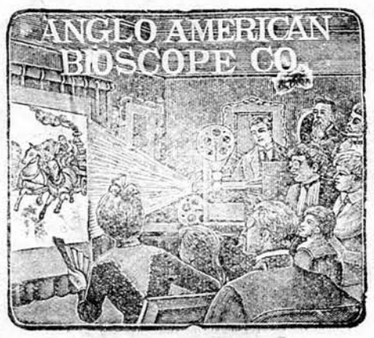

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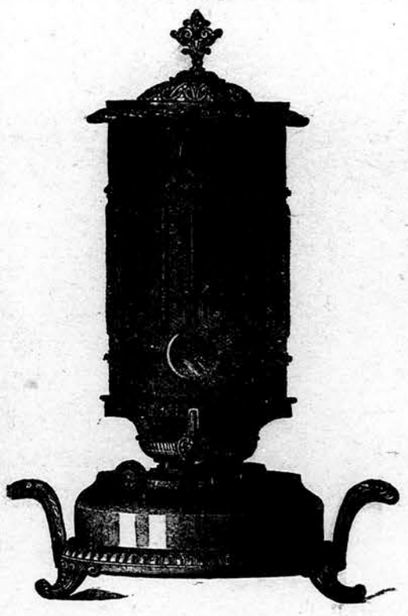

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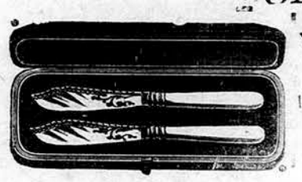

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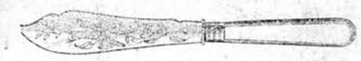

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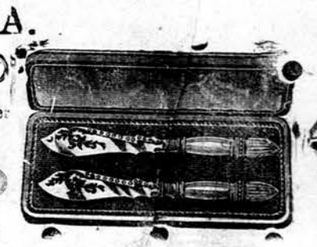

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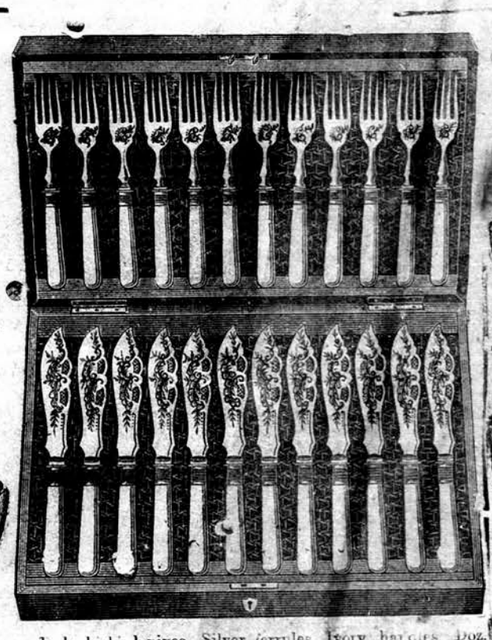

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